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DANISH WORKS ON TUBERCULOSIS

SINCE THE DAYS OF VILLEMIN

COMPILED AND SUMMARIZED

BY

SOPHUS BANG



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Enclaves

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PREFACE.

A small country like Denmark weighs so little in the political scales that it is natural if it seeks its right to existence in the contributions it may possibly make to the mutual work of humanity. But even in this respect the size of the land puts many obstacles in the way, as the Danish language is understood by only some few million people. Even really valuable works, published in Danish only, are often completely ignored by the civilized world. It is this consideration which has led the compiler of the present work on Danish tuberculosis literature into the belief that the time is ripe for the publication, in some widely-understood language, of a brief résumé of everything relating to tuberculosis which has appeared in Denmark since the days when Villemin proved the inoculability of tuberculosis. Only original or partly original works, however, are included in the present volume, simple translations and reports being omitted except in cases where they are useful in illuminating the writer's point of view. For the sake of completeness a number of less important works have been included, as they may possibly be of interest in the pursuit of some particular branch of study. Works which have been published in extenso in English, French or German have been ignored, or at all events only briefly referred to, the object in view being, as already mentioned, to direct attention to works which, published in Danish alone are thus exposed to the danger of being completely overlooked. If any works of importance have been omitted, I must plead as excuse the extremely limited time I have had at my disposal.

The author desires to express his hearty thanks to Professor B. Bang, to whom he is indebted for a summary of the most important works on tuberculosis by veterinarians, and to Professor C. J. Salomonsen, who has rendered him valuable assistance in various ways.

S. B.

ABBREVIATIONS:

H. T.	Hospitalstidende.
U. f. L.	Ugeskrift for Læger.
N. T. f. T.	Nordisk Tidsskrift for Terapi.
N. m. A.	Nordisk medicinsk Archiv.
Disp.	Disputats (Afhandling for Doktorgraden).
Med. Selsk.	Medicinsk Selskab i Kjøbenhavn.
D. derm. Selsk.	Dansk dermatologisk Selskab.
D. otolar. Selsk.	Dansk otolaryngologisk Selskab.
ref. i	refereret i (reported in).
T. B.	Tubercle Bacillus.

ALBRECHTSEN, J. (Veterinarian):

Tuberkulinprøver paa Bornholm. M. f. Dyr., Bd. 12, 1900. [Tuberculin Tests in Bornholm.] — Report on the results of tuberculin tests on cattle in the Island of Bornholm.

ARCTANDER, H.:

Lungesvindotsens Optræden i Stevns. Medicinalberetn. f. Kongeriget Danmark 1895 & U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. 1897. [Appearance of Pulmonary Consumption in Stevns.] — In a survey of sixteen years' practice (1880—95) in the south-east of Sealand Arctander points out that in home treatment pulmonary consumption has a comparatively good prognosis, at any rate a very chronic course.

ARENDRUP:

Beretning om Forsøg med det Koch'ske Middel mod Tuberkulose ved de medicinske Afdelinger paa Kommunehospitalet i København. (III' Afdeling). — N. m. A. XXIII, ³⁰/1891. [Report on Experiments with the Koch Remedy for Tuberculosis in the medical wards of the Commune Hospital in Copenhagen. (III' Division)] — Report on cases (26 journals).

BAGGER, KR.:

Om Oprettelse af Ftisisasyler. — U. f. L. ¹⁰/1904. [On the Establishment of Asylums for Consumptives.] — Advises speedy establishment of such asylums, in consideration, for one thing, of the danger of infection during the advanced stages of tuberculosis.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Kasuistiske Meddelelser fra Almindeligt Hospital: Primær Tuberkulose i Urogenitalorganerne. Kommunikation imellem Duodenum og den højre Ureter. H. T. ³⁶/1874. 2' R. I Bd. [Report on cases from the General Hospital: Primary Tuberculosis in the Urogenital Organs. Communication between the duodenum and the right ureter.] — Report on cases.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Om Tuberkulose i Koens Yver og om tuberkuløs Mælk. D. Zeitschrift f. Thiermedizin u. vergl. Path. 1884. Tidsskrift for Vetr. 2' R. 14' Bd. 1884 & N. m. A. Bd. 16, ²⁶/1884. [On Tuberculosis in the Udder of the Cow

and on Tuberculous Milk.] Lecture (in German) at the International Congress of Physicians in Copenhagen 1884. — A description of udder-tuberculosis, showing its relative frequency. Here Bang is the first to call attention to the very important fact that in most cases the swollen lacteal gland for a long time secretes apparently normal milk (whereas in simple inflammation of the udder the milk, as a rule, at once undergoes a change), and that undoubtedly this dangerous milk which contains tubercle bacilli is used as long as its appearance is natural. Bang proved the virulence of such milk by infecting rabbits and pigs through feeding them with it. He also proved that cow's milk with generalised tuberculosis may sometimes contain tubercle bacilli, even when the udder is not affected. By centrifugating the milk most of the tubercle bacilli are expelled, but a few remain in the skimmed milk and cream.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Om tuberkuløs Mælk. 4' Beretning fra kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskolens Laboratorium for landoekonomiske Forsøg & Tidsskr. f. Landoekonomi 1885. [On Tuberculous Milk.] — Experiments in inoculation and feeding with milk, cream, butter and buttermilk of cows with udder-tuberculosis proved all these products to be virulent. — Heating to a little over 60 degr. C for five minutes considerably lessened the virulence of this milk; 70 degr. in five minutes in some cases entirely neutralised it; 72 degr. (tested in two cases) always neutralised it.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Tuberkulosen hos Husdyrene og dens Forhold til Menneskets Tuberkulose. Med. Selsk. 28' Febr. 1888, refr. i H. T. 1888. [Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals and its Relation to Human Tuberculosis.] — Reports on the spread of bovine tuberculosis in Denmark. Importance of infection and heredity of tuberculosis in cattle. Dairy products of cows with udder-tuberculosis as bearers of T. B. The bacilli are killed by 80—85 degr. C, their virulence is weakened by 70—75 degr. — Feeding experiments show that the lymphatic glands along the throat are the first to absorb the T. B.; this leads the thought to scrofulous affections of the throat in man, and seems to indicate that tuberculosis through feeding is of some consequence to man.

DISCUSSION.

C. J. Salomonsen: The heating experiments need not mean weakening of virulence, but may be explained as a decrease in number of T. B.

B. Bang maintains weakening of virulence, because milk heated to 70 degr. proved effective by inoculation, but not by feeding.

C. Lange doubts the frequency of tuberculosis engendered by feeding, except perhaps in infancy. Even though the inhalation of dry sputum is comparatively without danger, this cannot disprove the occurrence of tuberculosis by inhalation, „as daily intimate intercourse with tuberculous individuals offers ample opportunity for inhaling fresh moist particles of sputum, as for instance, when a mother coughs into the face of her child“ (*comp. Flügge's theory several years later!*).

B. Bang: Even though T. B. are transmitted by coughing or spitting, a case of tuberculosis through the digestive apparatus may be the result; the scrofulous cervical glands testify in favour of this opinion.

S. T. Sørensen: In children who have died from acute infectious diseases the bronchial glands are found more frequently and strongly affected than the tonsils, which renders an upward course of the infection probable.

B. Bang: Such a conclusion can not be drawn from the fact stated.

C. Lange: These glands may afterwards become the starting point for miliary tuberculosis, but scarcely for consumption.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Fortsatte Undersøgelser over tuberkuløs Mælk. 16' Beretn. fra kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskolens Laboratorium 1889. [Further Researches with Tuberculous Milk.] — By intraperitoneal inoculation of rabbits the milk of altogether 28 highly tuberculous cows proved virulent in only two cases. The milk of 8 highly tuberculous women in no case produced tuberculosis in rabbits. — Continued experiments with heating of tuberculous milk showed that, whereas 80 degr. in five minutes had no reliable effect, a quick heating to 85 degr. was sufficient (intraperitoneal inoculation of rabbits). *Feeding* experiments on rabbits showed that 70 degrees sufficed to weaken the virulence so much that the rabbits were not infected in this way. Similar experiments on pigs did not result in quite neutralising the virulence.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Er Mælken af tuberkuløse Køer virulent, naar Yveret er sundt? 10. intern. medic. Congress, Berlin, 1890. Münchener med. Wochenschr. 1890 & Tidsskr. f. Vetr. 1890. N. m. A. Bd. 22. 24/1890. [Is the Milk of Tuberculous Cows Virulent when the Udder is Sound?] — Guinea pigs were

inoculated intraperitoneally with the milk of 21 highly tuberculous cows with apparently sound udders; in 4 cases it proved virulent; in three of these cases Bang proved the presence of tuberculous tumours in the udder of the size of a pea or nut.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Le danger supposé de la consommation du lait et de la viande saint en apparence mais provenant d'animaux atteints de la tuberculose. Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London 1891. N. m. A. Bd. 23, ²⁵/1891 & Tidsskr. for Vetr. 1891. [Guinea pigs were inoculated intraperitoneally with the milk of 14 extremely tuberculous cows with apparently sound udders, with positive results in 3 cases. (Added to the earlier cases altogether 63 tub. cows with 9 cases of virulent milk). — By intraperitoneal inoculation the blood of 20 highly tub. cows proved virulent in 2 cases.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Ueber die Abtötung der Tuberkelbacillen bei Wärme. Zeitschr. f. Thiermed. 1902. Experiments carried out together with V. Stribolt showed that when care was taken to actually expose all parts of the milk to the temperature required, avoiding by special measures the formation of froth and film, 65 degr. C. in 5 minutes or 70 degr. in a short time, were sufficient to kill the T. B. 65 degr. in 1 minute stops the growth of pure cultivations of T. B. — On account of these experiments the Danish laws relating to tuberculosis in domestic animals were amended and the prescribed degree of heat reduced to 80 (formerly 85 degr. were demanded) in the case of milk and buttermilk delivered by dairies as food for calves and pigs.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Tuberkulose blandt Husdyrene i Danmark. Tidsskr. f. Vetr. 1889 & Zeitschr. f. Thiermed. Bd. 16, 1890 & Tidsskr. f. Landoekonomi 1889. [Tuberculosis among Domestic Animals in Denmark.] — Information gathered from a large number of Danish veterinary surgeons in addition to the study of earlier reports and communications from the older veterinary surgeons of the country showed that tuberculosis was almost unknown in Denmark a hundred years ago, but was imported with foreign cattle from Switzerland, Slesvig and England. Bang points out the exceedingly great difference between the various parts of the country with regard to the spread of the disease. In a large number of farms the live stock is quite healthy, especially when kept up by home breeding, whereas trading entails immense danger of introducing sources of infection. The spread of the disease partly from animal to animal (living

together), partly by milk from co-operative dairies, is illustrated by striking examples. The importance of heredity, race and stable arrangement is explained, also tuberculosis in swine, horses and fowls. The probability of propagation of tuberculosis from cattle to man is discussed, as well as the means of combating tuberculosis.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Medfødt Tuberkulose hos Kalve. *M. f. Dyr.* Bd. 4, 1893. [Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves]. — 9 cases of congenital tuberculosis in calves. Bang calls attention to the very latent form of tuberculosis in new-born animals (in the liver, the portal, mediastinal & bronchial glands, the lungs and sometimes the spleen).

Bang has afterwards in several smaller treatises collected numerous observations on congenital tuberculosis, which is frequently generalised, but as a rule slightly developed.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Den Kochske Lymfe som diagnostisk Middel overfor Kvægets Tuberkulose. *Tidskr. f. Vetr.* 1891 & 21. og 24. Beretning fra Forsøgslaboratoriet & Berlin thierärztl. Wochenschr. 1891. [Koch's Lymph as a Diagnostic Remedy for Bovine Tuberculosis.] Tuberculin tests in cattle, swine, horses and dogs showed Bang that tuberculin is an excellent, but not infallible diagnostic medium.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Om Tuberkulinet og dets Anvendelse i Kampen mod Kvægtuberkulosen. *Ugeskr. f. Landmænd.* 1892. [Further information on tuberculin as a diagnostic in animals.] Particular importance is attached to Bang's statement that two large peasant farm stocks in Falster were entirely proof against the tests, although they consisted of selected milking cows with high yielding capacity, and although the stocks were raised by in-and-in breeding, so that according to earlier views they should have been particularly disposed. In this place, however, they were free from tubercles because they had never been exposed to infection. — In this treatise B. explains the plan of his method for the extermination of tubercles in an infected stock by the thorough isolation of the healthy tuberculin-tested breed and by feeding the calves with sufficiently heated milk, as well as by repeating the tuberculin test on the isolated healthy animals once or twice a year in order to remove such animals as might have become tuberculous.

Bang also gives an account of the experiments which — with support from the Danish State — have been undertaken on the estate of Thurebylille; here he succeeded in proving practi-

cally that it is indeed possible to turn a highly tuberculous stock into a healthy one, by rearing the calves of the reacting cows, but removing them at once from the infected stable, and by means of the tuberculin test singling out those that showed congenital tuberculosis. The reacting cows were not eliminated from the stock, but only removed from the non-infected part of the stable (in this case only a part of the cowhouse, separated from the other part by a tight wooden wall coated with roofing-paper).

BANG, BERNHARD:

Tuberkulinundersøgelserne i Danmark. Maanedsskr. f. Dyr læger. 1894. [Tuberculin Examinations in Denmark.] — Results of examinations carried out with the assistance of a state subsidy of 50,000 kroner for tuberculin examinations of cattle stocks, whose owners consented to fight tuberculosis in accordance with Bang's system. B. finds tub. of particularly frequent occurrence in the large stocks, whereas many small stocks are quite free. He finds tuberculin very reliable as a diagnostic, failing at most in 9.2 % of cases; indeed, a more rigorous selection would reduce the rate of percentage to 3.3. Indication of the correct way of carrying out the test as well as of isolating the diseased animals. By this time the results obtained in the above mentioned estate of Thurebylille have already practically shown that it is possible to breed a healthy stock from calves most of which were born of reacting cows.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Sur la valeur diagnostique de la tuberculine et sur l'emploi qu'on en peut faire pour combattre la tuberculose bovine. Mém. lu au congr. d'hyg. et de démogr. à Budapest 1894 & N. m. A. Bd. 26 ³²/1894. Résumé of the above works. Protest against the opinion of Nocard that the offspring of reacting cows cannot be kept healthy. B. emphatically points out the danger of infection in raw milk as food for calves. The obduction of 35 cows showed tub. in 24, predominantly and oldest in the retropharyngeal or mesenteric glands, *ergo* infection through food.

BANG, BERNHARD:

La lutte contre la tuberculose en Danemark. Genève 1895. — The above treatise, translated into French by Professor Gosse in Geneva, contains in addition the Danish laws on infectious diseases in domestic animals.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Kampen imod Tuberkulosen hos Kvæget. Med. Selsk. 19. Nov. 1895 & B. f. L. 1896. [The Fight against Tuberculosis in Cattle.] — Conspectus of the works of Bang. Emphasises that constitutional tuberculosis in cattle is not so rare as has been supposed. Importance of tuberculin diagnosis, which out of 272 autopsies, from which the uncertain reactions had been eliminated, showed only 9 failures or a little over 3 %. Description of the standard tests at Thurebylille (comp. above). Encouraged by the splendid results of these tests, B. got a law passed granting state support to such farmers as might desire to purge their live stocks of tub. according to B.'s method, tuberculin being supplied free of charge. Out of 53,303 cattle hitherto tested, 38.7 % reacted, though with varying frequency in the different parts of the country. 309 stocks, 306 small & 3 larger, were entirely free from tub. This fact offers a decided proof against the ubiquity of the tubercle bacillus. — Examples of stocks, purged according to the system employed at Thurebylille. — In several large stocks, in which only very few animals showed clinical signs of tub., tuberculin revealed latent tub. in 80—90 % of large stout cows and bulls; comp. the frequency of latent tub. in man. Alimentary tub. plays a decidedly important part in the young animals' existence, especially through milk. Co-operative dairies are responsible to a great extent for this, as skimmed milk from different stocks is mixed together and delivered back to the contributors (*see later, the preventive measures taken by Bang against this drawback*). Also in pigs, horses, fowls, cats, dogs and rabbits, alimentary tub. is an important factor. — Are the conditions different with regard to man? As aliment. tub. in cattle has been considered much rarer than it really is, it seems natural also in this case to draw an analogous conclusion with respect to man.

DISCUSSION.

J. Bentsen asks whether the frequency of tub. in cattle is proportionate with the frequency of human tub. which varies according to the different parts of the country.

B. Bang cannot give a definite answer to this question.

C. J. Salomonsen: Is the diagnosis of the small tuberculous knots and calcareous grains secured otherwise than by tuberculin? The experiments of Bang are sure to alter the views entertained hitherto on hereditary predisposition. If with regard to man we had possessed a series of tests such as those carried out at Thurebylille, the hypothesis that family tub. is due to here-

ditary predisposition would be impossible. This, however, does not prevent the existence of a permanent difference of susceptibility in different individuals and families. — In man alimentary tub. can hardly play such an important part as, according to Bang, is the case in cattle, as primary intestine tub. is so rare in man — unless apparent primary intestine tub. is equally rare in cows, in spite of the frequent infection through food.

B. Bang agrees with Salomonsen on the question of predisposition, although he has found no proof in cows of family disposition. Whereas primary intestine tub. is rare in cattle, tub. of the mesenteric glands is quite common. — *B.* has proved the presence of T. B. in the reacting small foci.

Rosenthal: The belief in hereditary tub. is supported by the peculiar course of the disease in certain families as well as by the comparatively rare transmission of tub. between married people, in contrast to the frequency of its transmission to the children, even to the grandchildren of consumptives.

L. Salomonsen: Experiences of life-insurance companies speak in favour of predisposition. Are not some of Bang's cows so young that hereditary tub. has not yet manifested itself?

B. Bang denies this. — Alimentary tub. may frequently be overlooked, as it is mostly latent and not strongly developed.

C. Gram: Are the cows which supply Copenhagen with milk tested with tuberculin?

B. Bang: A beginning has been made.

E. A. Tscherning: Does there not exist a hereditary indisposition? Are not certain persons and families refractory to tub.?

B. Bang: If such indisposition exists, it is at any rate easily neutralised by weakening factors.

H. Laub: Are not the dark Jutland cattle less susceptible?

B. Bang: No, the conditions of infection are decisive.

C. Lange: Alimentary tub. is no doubt frequent in children, but in adults it is of slight importance. Alim. tub. is very seldom found in autopsies. During the last 16 years tub. in Copenhagen seems to have altered in character, as the destructive processes are much rarer than before. The totally destroyed cavernous lung of former days has become a rarity. Fibrous consumption is now prevalent; this possibly accounts for the decrease of mortality in consumption. The fibrous forms, at any rate, must be less infectious. Nowadays consumptives most

frequently die of an inspired miliary dissemination of tubercles in the lung.

C. J. Salomonsen: Hereditary tub. in man might be treated according to Bang's method for cattle: by isolation of children of tub. parents. — The altered nature of consumption may perhaps be due to a change in the secondary infections. — The rarity of infection between married people proves nothing with regard to hereditary disposition.

Rosenthal maintains the significance of this point.

C. Lange: The characteristic feature of modern consumption is the rarity of the caseous metamorphosis; it cannot be accounted for by secondary infections.

Seedorf: The osseous tub. in children may perhaps be due to heredity. Are such forms found in cattle?

B. Bang: It is frequent in pigs, not infrequent in cattle.

H. A. Nielsen: In the Commune Hospital primary intestine tub. is scarcely ever seen.

B. Bang: Tuberculosis in the jugular glands in children, which occurs so frequently, is most naturally considered as alimentary tub.

A. Hertel: In Norway scrofula is less frequent than in Denmark. How do matters stand with regard to bovine tub.?

B. Bang: It is probably also less frequent in Norway.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Die Verwendung des Tuberkulins in dem Kampfe gegen die Tuberkulose des Rindviehes. D. Zeitschr. f. Thiermed. Bd. 22, 1896 (also separately printed). — Collective description of Bang's experiences of the spread of tub. in Danish cattle stocks and the rational means of counteracting it.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Kampen mod Kvægtuberkulosen. Beretning om „Andra nordiske Landbrugskongressen“ s. 207—228, 1897. Report on the Second Northern Agricultural Congress, p. 207—228, 1897. [The Fight against Bovine Tuberculosis.] — Statistic investigations have taught B. that among the three principal ways of infection i. e. 1) by living together in the stable, 2) by food, milk in particular, 3) by intrauterine infection — the first mentioned is the most important; not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ % of calves are born tuberculous, 12 % become tuberculous during the first 6 months of their lives (i. e. during the time they are fed with milk), whereas over $\frac{2}{3}$ of all tuberculous cows (or about 27 % of all cows) must have been infected by association with

tuberculous animals. Whether in this case T. B. were inhaled or acquired through the digestive canal, is practically irrelevant.

BANG, BERNHARD:

La lutte contre la tuberculose animale par la prophylaxie. Rapport préliminaire fait au congrès pour l'étude de la tuberculose, Paris 1898 & N. m. A. Bd. 32, 22/1899, & Maanedskr. f. Dyrl. 1900 (also in sep. print.) & Veterinærcongr. Baden-Baden 1899. — Collective description of B.'s investigations and methods. Detailed criticism of the attempts made elsewhere, especially in Massachusetts and Belgium, to counteract tuberculosis.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Kampen mod Kvægets Tuberkulose. Lecture delivered in the Autumn of 1901 at different Agricultural Meetings in Denmark. [The Fight against Bovine Tuberculosis.] — The lecture, of which numerous copies were printed and distributed, amongst other things criticises *R. Koch's* doctrine of the complete independence between human and bovine tuberculosis, and encourages continued struggle against tub. in domestic animals.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Indledning til Diskussion om Bekæmpelsen af Kvægtuberkulosen. 1' Nordiske Dyrlægemøde. København, 1902. 1st Northern Meeting of Veterinarians, Copenhagen, 1902. [Introduction to a Discussion on the Fight against Bovine Tub.] — Account of the results hitherto obtained in Denmark from B.'s method and by regulations for slaughtering cows with tuberculous udders, and for „pasteurising“ skimmed milk and buttermilk in co-operative dairies, in order to avoid infection of calves and pigs (these regulations, of the highest importance for raising the standard of Danish agriculture, are due to the initiative of B.). Criticism of the method introduced by *Ostertag* for the counteraction of tuberculosis; (contrary to B. he only demands imperfect isolation, merely shutting out the young animals from the infected creatures and speedily removing animals with clinically proved tub.) At the same time B. reports a few experiments of infecting healthy calves by intraocular vaccination with human tub., which resulted in local tub. of the eye.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Der Kampf gegen die Tuberkulose des Rindviehes in Dänemark. Tuberculosis 5/1904 & Congr. internat. de la tub. à Paris, 1905. — On the struggle against bovine tuberculosis according to Bang's Method.

BANG, BERNHARD:

Referat om Tuberkulosebekæmpelse hos Kvæget. [Report on the Combating of Tub. in Cattle.] Veterinary Congress. Buda-Pesth. 1905. —

Counteraction of Tuberculosis with particular regard to the share of the task devolving on the State.

BANG, BERNHARD:

v. sub *Rosenthal. Fibiger. E. A. Tscherning. C. J. Salomonsen.*

BANG, KNUD:

Undersøgelser over Spenglers Metode til Paavisning af Tuberkelbaciller i Ekspektoratet. U. f. L. 50/1907. [Investigation of Spengler's Method for Proving the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Expectations.] — In 40 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, each examined on an average 8 times in the usual way with a negative result, 19 or 47 % examined according to *Spengler's* method showed evidence of T. B.

BANG, OLUF (Veterinarian):

Einige vergleichende Untersuchungen über die Einwirkung der Säugetier- und der Geflügeltuberkelbacillen auf die Reaktion des Substrates in Bouillonkulturen. Centralbl. f. Bakt. 1906. [Some comparative researches on the influence of mammalian and avian tubercle bacilli, cultivated in bouillon, on the reaction of the substratum.] — Studies of changes of reaction in bouillon cultures of avian T. B. which, like bovine T. B., were proved to alkalise the bouillon during their growth.

BANG, OLUF (Veterinarian):

Geflügeltuberkulose und Säugetiertuberkulose. Centralbl. f. Bakt. 1908. [Avian Tuberculosis and its Relation to Bovine Tub.] — In many cases B. succeeded in converting mammalian T. B. into gallinaceous T. B. by passing through fowls. Gallinaceous tub. in food may be very virulent to various domestic mammals (horses, cattle, goats), especially to young animals, whereas fowls, as a rule, prove insusceptible to bovine tub. in food, (as also to human. tub.), B. found a few cases of bovine tub. which in food were exceedingly virulent to fowls, a fact that confirms the correctness of the prevailing views that fowls are sometimes infected by being fed with the tuberculous organs of cattle.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Højfjeldsklima og Sanatorier for Brystsyge. Rejsestudier fra Davos. U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. 22/1894. [High Mountain Climate and Sanatoria for Consumptives. Studies from Journeys to Davos.] — The peculiarities of high mountain climates from a physiological point of view. Combination of the sanatorial treatment with high mountain climate.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Madeira som Kursted. B. f. L. 1895. [Madeira as a Health Resort.] — Criticism of the utility of Madeira as a health resort for pulmonary tuberculosis, seen from a meteorological and a hygienic point of view. Indication of defects in *Mittermayer & Goldschmidt's* statistics of patients cured in Madeira.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om de hidtil opnaaede Resultater ved Behandlingen af Lupus med kemisk virksomme Straaler. Lecture delivered at the Meeting of the General Danish Society of Physicians at Fredericia, 1897. U. f. L. 5' R. Bd. 4, ³⁶/1897. [On the Results hitherto obtained by the Treatment of Lupus with Chemically Effective Rays.] — First official account of the results obtained by *Finsen's* Method, with a demonstration of the 9 patients first cured.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Die Finsen'sche Lichttherapie. Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermatol. Bd. 27, 1898.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Traitement du lupus par les rayons lumineux concentrés d'après la méthode du Dr. Finsen (de Copenhague). Rapport au congrès de la tuberculose, Paris 1898. Presse médicale 1898.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Resultaterne af Lupusbehandlingen med koncentrerede kemiske Straaler. 15' skandinav. Naturforskermode, Stockholm 1898, ref. i H. T. ³⁰/1898. [Results of the Treatment of Lupus with Concentrated Chemic Rays].

BANG, SOPHUS:

Vejle fjord Sanatorium. H. T. ⁹/1900. [Description of the recently opened sanatorium.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

Nationalforeningen og Sanatorierne. U. f. L. ³⁸/1901. [The Danish National Antituberculosis Association and the Sanatoria.] — Maintains the justification of small sanatoria in addition to the large ones, at any rate as long as the number of the latter is insufficient. Proposes „sifting establishments“, i. e. smaller hospitals, in which the cases of doubtful prognosis might be received and afterwards transmitted to sanatoria should this prove necessary.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Tuberkulosens Sammentræf med andre Sygdomme, belyst ved 6006 Sektionsfund. Disp. Kobenhavn 1901 (Brodr. Salmonsens Publ.). [Coincidence of Tuberculosis with other Diseases, illustrated by 6006 Post Mortem Findings.] — A statistic comparison of 6006 autopsies

from the Copenhagen Commune Hospital 1886--95. In 2340 cases the autopsy showed tub. — Examination of the statistic conditions for proving causal connection between two coexistent diseases. In order to establish the proportion of cases in which one may expect to meet tub. combined with other diseases, the frequency of tuberculosis is examined in cases of fatal accident and in certain analogous acute illnesses (for instance, puerperal fever). The average frequency of tub. in such cases was found to be $8\frac{1}{2}\%$, which figure must be an indication of the frequency of tub. in the living population of the country. This number is compared with the frequency of tub. found in cases of internal diseases. With uncomplicated mitral affections only 2% tub. was found, considerably less than might have been expected, whereas other affections of the heart showed the average percentage. In chronic nephritis combined with hypertrophy of the left ventricle the percentage of tub. was only 1.5% . Also cases of cerebral hemorrhage as well as carcinoma and sarcoma showed but few coincidences except, however, the forms of cancer which on account of their situation (in the ventricle, the alimentary canal and the throat) prevented the absorption of food; in these cases the frequency of tub. was exceptionally great (16.5%), which compared with the enormously high percentage of tub. found together with *ulcus ventriculi* (34%), shows what great importance the conditions of nourishment bear towards the individual disposition to tuberculosis.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Der gegenwärtige Stand der biologischen Lichtforschung und der Lichttherapie. Vortr. gehalten in der Tuberkulose-Commission der Gesellsch. D. Naturf. u. Ärzte, Hamburg 1901.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Brystsygdommes Behandling med Bade og Kurrejser. Særtryk af *Jacobsen & Jacobson*: Medicinsk Vejviser for Baderejsende. København 1902 (Dansk Sundhedstidendes Forlag). [Treatment of Diseases of the Chest with Baths and Sojourns at Health Resorts.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

Det fysiske Grundlag for den moderne Tuberkulosebehandling. Lecture Delivered to the Society of Physical Therapeutics & Dietetics in Copenhagen 1902, & N. T. f. T. 1902. [Physical Basis of the Modern Treatment of Tuberculosis.] — Attempt at a rational explanation of the details of sanatorial treatment, with particular reference to the importance of the circulatory organs to pathogenesis as well as to cure.

DISCUSSION:

N. I. Strandgaard agrees with B. on the importance of the circulatory organs. More emphasis ought to be laid on training than on fattening.

Jacobæus: It is difficult to draw conclusions from the conditions of the pressure of the blood in the large circulatory system to those of the small one. Even under high pressure of the blood (arteriosclerosis, diseases of the kidneys) the blood may find the passage to the lungs difficult. It is difficult to understand that arterial anæmia should favour tuberculosis, whilst venous hyperæmia should counteract it.

Klee recommends energetic treatment with baths for consumption.

F. Levison agrees with *Jacobæus*.

Slomann: The disposition of the apices is best explained by their imperfect ventilation. Experience shows that tuberculous lungs ought not to be immobilised; exercise, on the contrary, is beneficial.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om Virkningen af elektrisk Buelys paa Tuberkelbaciller i Renkultur. Medd. fra Finsens med. Lysinstitut. Bd. 7, 1903. [On the Effect of Electric Arc Light in Pure Cultures of T. B.] — The first examinations undertaken with exact methods of measurement of the power of resistance of T. B. against light. A pure culture of T. B., evenly distributed in a thin layer on the surface of agar was exposed to the light of a 30 ampères arc-lamp at a distance of 30 cm., steps being taken to prevent the rays as far as possible encountering light-absorbing media on their way to the bacilli. By inoculation on guinea-pigs (87 in all) T. B. were proved to die in 3—6 minutes. The power of resistance of T. B. was thus found to be of the same degree as Bang had noted in other experiments (ibid vol. 4, 1902) in staphylococcus pyog. aur.

BANG, SOPHUS:

En Kumme til Undersøgelse og Desinfektion af Spytpøver. N. T. f. T. 1903—04. [A Vessel for the Examination and Disinfection of Samples of Sputum.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

Die Volksheilstätte „Silkeborg“ in Dänemark. Tuberculosis. Bd. 3, 1904.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Nationalforeningens Sanatorier ved Silkeborg og Ry. N. T. f. T.

1903—4. [The Sanatoria of the National Antituberculosis Association, near Silkeborg and Ry.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

Aarsberetninger og Prospekter fra nogle skandinaviske Sanatorier. N. T. f. T. 1903—4. [Annual Reports and Prospectuses from some Scandinavian Sanatoria.] — Comparative survey.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Fremgangsmaaden ved Optagelse af Patienter paa Nationalforeningens Sanatorier. U. F. L. 5/1904. [Method of Procedure in admitting Patients to the Sanatoria of the National Association.] — Points out, contrary to the accepted opinion, that Stadium I and „incipient“ cases by no means always offer the best prognosis for the sanatorial treatment.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Den stetoskopiske Diagnose af begyndende Lungetuberkulose. N. T. f. T. 1904—05. [The Stethoscopic Diagnosis of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — A general survey founded on personal experiences. Recommends a special modification of binauricular stethoscope (with illustration).

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om den bronkiale Respiration & Endnu engang den bronkiale Respiration. N. T. f. T. 1904—05. [On Bronchial Respiration & Once more Bronchial Respiration.] — Discussion raised by the preceding article.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Rôle des dispensaires et des sanatoriums dans la lutte antituberculeuse. Rapport présenté au congrès intern. de la tuberculose, Paris 1905.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Aarsberetninger om Silkeborg Folkesanatoriums Virksomhed 1903—1907. Beretn. om Virksomh. i den. d. Nationalforening t. Tub.s Bek. 1904—8. [Annual Reports on the Work of the Silkeborg Public Sanatorium, 1903—1907.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

En billig Liggestol. N. T. f. T. 1904—5. [A Cheap Reclining Chair.]

BANG, SOPHUS:

Indtegningsskemaer til stetoskopisk Brug. Beretn. om Virksomh. i den d. Nationalforening t. Tub.s Bek. 1904—5. [Notation Schedules for Stethoscopic Purposes] — Proposal of a system of notation for graphic representation of stethoscopic findings.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Lungetuberkulosens Inddeling i Stadier. *ibidem* 1904—5. [Division

into Stages of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — Whereas the Turban method of division into stages judges the extent of pulmonary tuberculosis according to the number of „pulmonary lobes“ affected, B. proposes to divide the surface of each lung into „areas“ (nearly corresponding to the intercostal spaces) and to state the number of areas affected as a measurement of the extent of the disease.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om Klassificeringen af Ansøgningsskemaer. *ibidem* 1905—6. [On the Classification of Schedules for Admission to the Sanatoria.]

BANG, SOPHUS, in Collaboration with *Th. E. Bollerup* and *J. Veje*: Om Indvirkningen af Alkohol paa Tuberkulosepatienters Stofskifte. Beretn. om Virks. i den D. Nationalforening t. Tub. Bek. 1905—06. [On the Influence of Alcohol on the Nitrogen Balance in Tuberculous Patients.] — Experiments with nitrogen balance on 9 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Alcohol revealed an undoubted „albumen-saving“ effect; this effect was obtained by comparatively small doses of alcohol (0.4 to 0.9 gram pr. kilo of body-weight); by these small doses the nitrogen-sparing effect of alcohol manifested itself without previously causing the „toxic“ decay of albumine generally noticed.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om Indretningen af Tuberkulosehospitalet. N. T. f. T. 1907—8 & Dansk Sundhedstidende 1908. [On the Arrangement of Tuberculosis Hospitals.] — Plans for a hospital for 22 patients, in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Danish laws relating to tuberculosis.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Om Sanatoriekritik. U. f. L. ⁴³/1907. [On Criticism of Sanatoria.] — Criticism of Cornet's objections to sanatorial treatment. Statistics of the duration of the results obtained at the sanatorium (Silkeborg) superintended by B. Annual examinations of 766 patients discharged during 1903—6 showed 1—3 years after the close of the cure full working ability in about 90 % of the „first stage“ patients, counting none but cases of undoubted diagnosis (comp. H. Westergaard).

BANG, SOPHUS:

Vorschlag einer Erweiterung der Turban'schen Stadieneinteilung. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 12, 1908.

BANG, SOPHUS:

Das Eintragen der Lungenbefunde in Schemata. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 12 1908.

BANG, SOPHUS:

v. sub *Carlsen*.

BARFOD, H. P.:

„Brystmaalet“. U. f. L. 3' R. 12' Bd., ¹⁰/1871. [Measurements of the Chest.] — Measurements of Recruits.

BARTHOLDY, ASTRID & PERMIN, G. E.:

Bidrag til Vurderingen af den v. Pirquet'ske Tuberkulinprøves diagnostiske og prognostiske Betydning. H. T. ¹⁴/1908. [Contributions to the Appreciation of the Diagnostic and Prognostic Value of v. Pirquet's Tuberculin Test.] — After experiments on 157 consumptive patients, 61 suspected and 50 healthy individuals, B. & P. concluded that undoubtedly Pirquet's reaction and a tuberculous invasion are related, because all the tuberculous-affected, with the exception of the moribund individuals, reacted, and because a subsequent injection with tuberculin gave renewed local reaction. In adults the reaction is scarcely suitable for diagnostic purposes. In cases of pronounced consumption a speedily ensuing and strong reaction seems to point to a favourable prognosis, and vice-versa. Controlling tests showed that neither carbol, glycerine, formic acid, cultures of *cölibacilli* nor their endotoxines produced reaction.

BEGTRUP HANSEN, TH.:

Om Paavisning af Tuberkelbaciller i Larynxslim. Beretn. om Virksomh. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1905—06. [On the Investigation of T. B. in the Mucus of the Larynx.] — Among 24 patients whose sputum showed no T. B., *Blume's* method in 11 cases revealed T. B. in mucus fetched up from the larynx.

BEGTRUP HANSEN, TH.:

Om Ventrikelfunktionsundersøgelse hos Phthisikere. Ibidem 1906—07. [On Examination of the Ventricular Functions in Consumptives.] — Examinations of the ventricular functions in 230 men from Silkeborg Sanatorium and 166 women from Ry Sanatorium. Anchlorydria was found in 6 % men, 15.4 % women in the first stage, 16.3 % and 30 % of the examined cases in later stages. A disposition to diarrhoea was a frequent consequence of the lack of hydrochloric acid. In cases of chance endemic diarrhoeas these patients were particularly exposed to attacks, and on an average were most strongly affected.

BEGTRUP HANSEN, TH.:

Bidrag til Bedømmelsen af „Buddiseringsmetoden“. Ibidem 1906—07. [Contribution to the Appreciation of the „Buddisation Method."] —

The milk partly sterilised according to the method of the Danish engineer *Budde* (treatment with peroxide of hydrogenium) was tested for a long time in the Silkeborg sanatorium. B.-H. found the milk thus treated more sterile than after pasteurisation. Certain intestine complaints seemed to be favourably influenced by this milk. — Milk from a cow with tub. of the udder produced tub. by inoculation on a guinea pig in a dilution of 1:999; in a dilution of 1:33 it was perfectly sterile after buddisation, and in a dilution of 1:17 thus treated it produced only a single doubtful tubercle in the inoculated guinea pigs. Experiments proved that it is resorbed like other milk.

BEGTRUP HANSEN, TH.:

Bidrag til Belysning af Ernæringsterapien hos Phthisikere. Ibidem 1906—07. [Contribution to the Knowledge of the Therapeutics of Nutrition in Consumptives.] — A consumptive in the third stage was submitted to experiments in metabolism for a period of about three months with 1.4 gramme of albumin per kilo of body-weight with altogether 53 calor. per kilo, whereas before and after the test with free choice of food he consumed 2.3 to 2.5 gr. albumin and 64 calor. per kilo. During the period of restricted food his sanitary condition progressed at least as favourably as before and after it.

BEHNCKE, G.:

Om de hygiejniske og sanitære Forhold i Frederiksberg Sogn. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. 26—28/1895. [On the Hygienic and Sanitary Conditions in the Parish of Frederiksberg.]

BEHNCKE, G.:

Om de hygiejniske og sanitære Forhold i Hvidovre Sogn. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. 31—32/1895. [On the Hygienic and Sanitary Conditions in the Parish of Hvidovre.] — Contains among other things information on the mortality from tub. in the above mentioned places.

BEHNCKE, G., & A. GOLDSCHMIDT:

Hygiejniske og sanitære Forhold i Frederiksberg og Hvidovre Sogne. Tidsskr. f. Sundhedspleje 1' R. 4' Bd. 1895. [Hygienic and Sanitary Conditions in the Parishes of Frederiksberg & Hvidovre.]

BENTSEN, J.:

v. sub *B. Bang. Rørdam. Saugman.*

BENTZEN, CHRISTIAN:

Om Øjenlidelser hos Patienter med Lupus vulgaris. 11nd Northern Meeting of Ophthalmologists in Copenhagen 1903, rep. in H. T. 27/1903. [On Oph-

thalmic Diseases in Patients with Lupus Vulgaris.] — Rep. on 368 cases of ophthalmic diseases in 1000 lupus patients from Finsen's Med. Light Institute in Copenhagen. (Of these 135 suffered from blennorrhoea sacci lacrymalis, 141 from keratitis, 31 from ectropium, 9 from lupus conjunctivæ.)

BENTZEN, CHRISTIAN:

v. sub *Lundsgaard*.

BENTZEN, SOPHUS:

Tuberkulom i Larynx. D. otolar. Foren. 23' Nov. 1901, ref. i U. f. L. 8/1902. [Tuberculoma in the Larynx.] — Report on Cases. Advises excision as a diagnostic test.

DISCUSSION: *J. Møller*.

BENTZEN, SOPHUS:

Syphilis i Larynx hos en Ftisiker. D. otolar. Foren. 23' Nov. 1901, ref. U. f. L. 9/1902. [Syphilis in the Larynx of a Consumptive.] — Report on cases.

BEYER, ANDREAS:

Undersøgelse af Opspyt paa Tuberkelbaciller ved Anvendelse af Centrifugering. H. T. 48/1907. [Examination of Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli by Centrifugating.] — The sputum was heated to 90—95 degr. C. for several hours in a closed vessel, after which 1 pro mille sodic hydrate was added; in the centrifugated sediment tubercle bacilli were revealed in 6 % of the cases which under ordinary examination gave a negative result. The specific gravity of T. B. in pure culture was determined pycnometrically at 1.23—1.24.

BEYER, ANDREAS:

Svar til D'Hrr. Reservelæger Ellermann og Erlandsen. H. T. 48/1907. [Reply to the Assistant Physicians, Messrs Ellermann & Erlandsen.] In these two polemic articles B. maintains that the special point of his method is heating under pressure (in a closed vessel).

BEYER, ANDREAS:

Paavisning af Tuberkelbaciller ved Centrifugering. H. T. 52/1907. [The Presence of Tubercle Bacilli proved by Centrifugating.]

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Remarks on Finsen's Phototherapy. Brit. med. Journ. 30' sept. 1899 & Philadelphia med. Journ. 7' oct. 1899.

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Prof. N. R. Finsen's Lichttherapie. Zeit. f. Electrother. u. ärztl. Electrotechnik. Novb. 1899.

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Finsens Phototherapie. *Die med. Woche* 29' Jan. 1900.

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Die Finsensche Phototherapie. *Therap. Monatsh.* Jan. 1900.

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Phototherapy according to Finsen's Methods. *Intern. Clinic.* vol. III, II' ser. 1901.

BIE, VALDEMAR:

Lichttherapie. Vortr. a/ d. XX' Congr. f. inn. Med., Wiesbaden 1902 & *Deutsche Ärztezeitung* 15' Aug. 1902.

BILSTED, ERNST:

Et Tilfælde af opereret Genitaltuberkulose. *Foren. f. Gynækol. og Obstetr.* i København, 4' Marts 1903, ref. i *U. f. L.* 27/1903. [A Case of Operated Genital Tuberculosis.] — Report on cases.

DISCUSSION:

Th. Schou, Leop. Meyer, Ernst, Bilsted.

BING, H. J.:

Om Hæmoptysebehandling. *Med. Selsk.* 17' Oct. 1905, ref. i *H. T.* 46/1905, & *B. f. L.* 1906. [On the Treatment of Hemoptysis.] — Ligature of the extremities as a protective measure against hemoptysis still lacks physiological confirmation, as Bing's experiments showed that the pressure of blood (both maximum, minimum and medium) was the same before, during and after the ligature. — The treatment should consist of psychical and physical rest, invigorating nourishment, raised couch, preparations of opium, and perhaps injections of gelatine.

DISCUSSION.

C. Gram: The most important thing is to procure rest for the patient. To accuse morphine injections of spreading tuberculosis is undoubtedly to confound cause and effect.

Rosenthal recommends rest, an ice-bag on the heart, gelatine and acetas plumbicus with digitalis.

BING, H. J.:

Nogle nyere Tuberkulosereaktioner. *H. T.* 45/1907. [Some recent Reactions of Tuberculosis.] — After having tested Calmette's reaction in 8 cases, Bing for the present discourages the clinical use of the method. An accidental irritant affecting the mucous membrane of the conjunctiva simultaneously with instillation of tuberculin may produce reaction in non-tuberculous individuals.

BING, H. J.:

Tuberkulosestationen i København. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforenin-

gen t. Tub.s Bek. 1907—08. [The Tuberculosis Station of Copenhagen.]
— Report on a recently opened „dispensaire“ in Copenhagen.

BITSCH, J. P.:

Om Behandlingen af spondylitiske Kongestionsabscesser med Jodoforminjection. II. T. 48^b/1890. [On the Treatment of Spondylitic Congestional Abscesses with Iodoform Injections.] — 7 cases of children treated by *Hirschsprung* with aspiration and iodoform-glycerine. 6 cured, 1 improved. In three of the cases glycerine-hæmoglobinuria of a temporary nature set in.

BJERREGAARD, P. C.:

Om Dødeligheden i 10—15 Aars Alderen i Danmark. H. T. 42/1900. [On Mortality between the Ages of 10—15 in Denmark.] — The tub. seems a concurrens causi of the fact that the mortality in these ages is greater in the country (about 50 per 10,000) than in Copenhagen (about 33 per 10,000).

BJERRUM:

v. sub *Lundsgaard*.

BLAD, AXEL, & VIDEBECH, POUL:

Om Diazoreaktionen, særlig dens Optræden ved Lungetuberkulosen. H. T. 48—49/1900. [On Diazoreaction, especially its Appearance in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — Ueber die Diazoreaktion, besonders ihr Auftreten bei der Lungentuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 2, 1901. — Repeated careful examinations of 50 tuberculous patients showed that the diazoreaction appears only feebly or irregularly in the slight cases of good prognosis, but is well marked and regular in the graver cases, except immediately before death. The reaction must be repeated frequently in the same patient, if it is to be used prognostically. — B. and V. have examined the relation of 45 drugs to the reaction and the conditions of the reliability of the reaction generally.

BLOCH, OSCAR:

Smaanoter fra kirurgisk Praxis. U. f. L. 4' R. 21' Bd. 15/1890. [Odd Notes from Surgical Practice.] — Report on cases (cure of lupus by pencilling with iodine).

BLOCH, OSCAR:

Et Tilfælde af Lupus faciei behandlet efter *Thiersch's* Metode. Med. Selsk. 11' Oct. 1892, ref i H. T. 45/1892. [A Case of Facial Lupus treated according to *Thiersch's* Method.] — A case treated with good results.

BLOCH, OSCAR:

Smaanoter fra kirurgisk Praxis. Bemærkninger i Anledning af

300 Resektioner af „de 6 store Extremitetted“. Med. Selsk. 24. Jan. 1899 & U. f. L. ¹³⁻¹⁴/1899, 5. R. 6. Bd. [Odd Notes from Surgical Practice. Remarks Concerning 300 Resections of „the 6 Large Extremity Joints“.] — 311 resections with excision of the capsula, performed by B. with 40 deaths (30 of which were due to further development of the tub.). B. supposes that even small operative actions, such as évitement, may cause an outbreak of miliary tub. — Numerous remarks based on personal experience of operative methods, special indications, after-treatment, prognosis etc.

BLOCH, OSCAR :

Chirurgien i kliniske Forelæsninger. Fra det kgl. Frederiks Hospitals Afdeling C, 1886—1904. Copenhagen 1907 ff. [Surgery in Clinical Lectures. From Ward C. in the Royal Frederik Hospital, 1886—1904.] — A textbook (in several vols., not yet completed) of clinical surgery, including the treatment of tub., based on extensive historical studies and personal experiences.

BLOCH, OSCAR :

v. sub. *Forchhammer. Rosing. Plum. E. A. Tscherning.*

BLUME, C. A.:

Tuberkulosens Smitteveje. B. f. L. 1890. [The Modes of Infection by Tuberculosis.] — One case of primary intestine tub. (Autopsy). Critique of the assertion of *Melchior* on the rarity of the primary intestine tub. Autopsy of one case of latent mesenteric tub. without visible affection of the intestine.

BLUME, C. A.:

Bidrag til Tuberkulosens Endemiologi. H. T. ⁴³⁻⁵¹/1901. [Contribution to the Endemiology of Tuberculosis.] — Important studies on the primary tuberculous focus of infection as it appears in country homes, (observations during a ten years' country practice in Northern Sealand). A series of graphically represented journals of tub. patients or of whole families, giving the intervals between the attacks of the same person, and the succession in which the different members of the family were attacked. The course of the disease frequently stretches over decennia with exacerbations & spontaneous remissions or apparent cures. Out of the 486 tuberculous patients kept under observation, 191 could be arranged in groups, with 70 infecting and 121 infected individuals. 85 cases of infection from parents to children, 23 between husband and wife, 13 between other persons living together. It is the living tuberculous person who infects through constant contact with others, as a rule without a medium. Where an outsider

has introduced infection into a family, the first perceptible infiltration in the lung occurs some months or up to two years later. Studies on causes and conditions of the disease. Greater demands for the isolation of the infected individuals ought to be made.

BLUME, C. A.:

Tuberkulosens Afstamning. Tidsskrift f. Sundhedspleje 1902, R. I. Bd. 8. [The Descent of Tuberculosis.] — Examples from personal practice of the propagation of tub. between persons living together. Hygienic precautions against infection.

BLUME, C. A.:

Tuberkulosens Overførelse fra Menneske til Menneske. Copenhagen 1904 (Gad Publ.). 105 pages. [Transmission of Tuberculosis from Man to Man.] — Defence of Flügge's theory. Demand for „antituberculous rearing“. Highly recommends extensive use of tuberculin diagnosis and demands the wearing of „mouth masks“ by coughing consumptives.

BLUME, C. A.:

Tidlig bakterioskopisk Diagnose af Lungetuberkulose. H. T. ²⁵/1905. [Early Bacterioscopic Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tub.]

Zur bakterioskopischen Frühdiagnose der Lungentuberkulose. Berliner Klin. Wochenschr. 1905 & 1906. — In some cases of incipient consumption without expectoration B. proved the presence of tubercle bacilli in particles of sputum fetched up from the larynx with a piece of cotton affixed to a wire. In other cases he revealed bacilli in drops of sputum caught by holding a glass-plate before the mouth of the patient while coughing.

BLUME, C. A.:

v. sub *Ellermann. Fibiger.*

BOEG, A.:

Et epidemiologisk Bidrag til Lungeftisens Ætiologi. Disp. Copenhagen 1902. (Jac. Lund Publ.) 154 pages, 1 table. [An Epidemiological Contribution to the Etiology of Pulmonary Consumption.] — This important work has its origin in the author's sojourn as physician in the Faroe Islands. From 1879—1898 B. acquired information on all consumptives deceased or still alive at that period, through certificates of death, church registers, medical reports, and journeys about the country. Thanks to social conditions B. was enabled to obtain information on the conditions and mode of life of all these patients, altogether 354. Whereas in 1843 *Panum* determines tuberculosis as rare, at the time in question the average mortality of tub. was 1.18 pro mille. Whereas an investiga-

tion of the relationship of these patients produced no grounds for supposing a hereditary disposition, B. in no less than 77 % of his cases was able to prove that the outbreak of tub. had been preceded by close intercourse with tuberculous patients, and if cases are included where a stay of at least 3 or 4 days in an undoubtedly infected household had taken place previously B. succeeded in proving the source of infection in 88 % of the cases. As, however, on the other hand B. can mention many examples of close contact with infection without subsequent appearance of tub., he supposes that an individual disposition is required to render a person susceptible to infection.

BOEG, A.:

Svar til Fysikus Jastrau „Nogle Randbemærkninger etc.“. U. f. L. 46/1906. [Reply to Superintendent Physician Jastrau's „Some Marginal Observations etc.“]

BOHR, CHRISTIAN:

Lungens vitale Middelstilling og dennes funktionelle Betydning. Copenhagen 1906 (Gad Publ.). [The Vital Middle Extension of the Lung and its Functional Importance.] — In this experimental work, important in its bearing on the physiology of the lungs, it is of particular interest to the understanding of the reclining treatment used in the sanatorial cure that B. proves a considerable influence of the position of the body on the vital middle extension of the lungs. In the lying attitude there is a diminution of vital as well as of middle capacity.

BOLLERUP:

v. sub *S. Bang*.

BORCH, G.:

Kampen mod Tuberkulosen. U. f. L. 43 & 50/1896, 5' R. 3' Bd. & ibid. 36/1898, 5' R. 5' Bd. [The Fight against Tuberculosis.]

BORCH, G.:

Ved Aarsskiftet. U. f. L. 1/1899, 1/1900, 1/1901. [At the New Year.]

BORCH, G.:

Beretning om Fordelingen af Tuberkulose-Plakater og Pjecer. U. f. L. 38/1898, 5' R. 5' Bd. [Report on the Distribution of Tuberculosis Placards & Pamphlets.]

BORCH, G.:

Nationalforeningen til Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse. U. f. L. 28/1901. [The National Antituberculosis Association.] — Reports on the successive developments of the struggle against tub. in Denmark.

BRAMMER, MAX:

Om tidlig Diagnose af Tuberkulose og om Anvendelse af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner hos Mennesket. H. T. 41/1906. [On Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis and on the Application of Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections to Man.] — General survey with reference to diagnostic tuberculin injections in 18 patients (in the St. Johannes Hospital in Copenhagen), five of which were negative. Tuberculin ought to be applied diagnostically in the by no means numerous cases where the ordinary methods fail.

BRAMMER, MAX:

Om Dosering af Tuberkulinet ved diagnostiske Injektioner. H. T. 50/1906. [On determining the Doses of Tuberculin in Diagnostic Injections.] — Defends the doses prescribed by *R. Koch*.

BRINCH, TH.:

Statistik over Lungetuberkulosens Optræden i Ribe Amt i Aaret 1903. U. f. L. 10/1904. [Statistics of the Appearance of Tuberculosis in the Diocese of Ribe in the Year 1903.] — At the instigation of *T. M. Trautner* similar questions to those of Trautner's investigation in Funen were sent to 38 physicians in that part of the country (the South. West of Jutland). At least 5.8 pro mille of the population were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The treatise contains tables showing the distribution of the disease according to stages and age, position in life, country and town.

BRUUN, O.:

Hygiejniske og antropometriske Undersøgelser med særligt Hensyn til Scrophulosens Optræden i Esbjerg. Hygiejniske Meddelelser 3' R. 3' Bd. 1887. [Hygienic and Anthropometrical Researches with Particular Regard to the Occurrence of Scrofula in Esbjerg.] — Weight and measurements taken of 272 children in the town of Esbjerg, 319 from the surrounding country. Among these only 20 from the town and 36 from the country were scrofulous, and even these were only suffering from light forms. In another series of examinations Bruun found only 2 cases of serious scrofula among 800 school children in Esbjerg.

BRUUN, O.:

Sociale og hygiejniske Forhold i Esbjerg. Medicinalberetn. f. Konger. Danmark for 1893, København 1895. [Social and Hygienic Conditions in Esbjerg.] — Contains a short observation on the (at that time!) relative immunity of Esbjerg from tuberculosis.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Den omvendte Dagstypus af Legemstemperaturen, et Symptom paa

Miliærtuberkulose. H. T. 17/1872. [The „Typus Inversus“ of the Temperature of the Body, a Symptom of Miliary Tuberculosis“.]

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Om den omvendte Dagstypus („typus inversus“) som et hyppigt, men hidtil ikke paaagtet Symptom paa Miliærtuberkulose. 11te Skandinaviske Naturforskersmode i Kjøbenhavn 1873. [On the „Typus Inversus“ as a Frequent, but hitherto Unnoticed Symptom of Miliary Tuberculosis.] — Out of 21 consumptives where the autopsy did not reveal miliary tubercles, typus inversus appeared in 7 cases or 33.3 %; out of 63 consumptives with miliary tubercles in 48 cases or 76.2 %; and out of 17 with acute miliary tub. in 15 cases or 88.2 %. From this B. comes to this conclusion that typus inversus is a valuable diagnostic expedient in acute miliary tuberculosis.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Erfaringer om den purulente Pleuraansamlings operative Behandling. H. T. 24/1872. [Experiences with the Operative Treatment of Purulent Exudates in the Pleura.] — Here B. recommends quite the same treatment as that afterwards (1876) known as the *Bülau* method; in order to avoid the entrance of air into the pleura, he introduces a rubber tube into the pleura through a trocar. The outer extremity of the rubber tube is kept permanently immersed in carbolic water. The tube is fastened by a suture to the wall of the chest.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Om Stedet for Operationen ved Ansamlinger i Lungesækken. H. T. 20—21/1878. [On the Locality of the Operation for Exudates in the Pleura.] — A case where the peritoneal cavity was opened by incision of the tenth intercostal space in the scapular line, the diaphragm being attached to the breast-wall.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Et ikke noksom paaagtet auskultatorisk Fænomen. Foreløbig Meddelelse. H. T. 31/1881. [An Insufficiently Noted Auscultatory Phenomenon. Preliminary Report.] — Directs the attention to the importance of autophony.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Autofoni. H. T. 32/1881 & 40/1881. [Autophony.] — Historical Remarks.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Ftisiologiske Studier. H. T. 34/1881. [Phthisiological Studies.] — Studies of 663 cases of consumption, 438 being in private practice. In 46 % hæmoptysis appeared. In 46 % of the cases hereditary dis-

position was proved. In 10 cases B. supposes that infection had taken place (between married people in 7 instances). In 36 cases pleurisy had preceded all other symptoms, which induces B. to assume a causal relation.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Det pulserende Empyem. Med. Selsk. 15' Nov. 1881. [Pulsating Empyema.]

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Kostotomi som regulær Operation ved Empyemet. H. T. 45/1885 & Med. Selsk. 6' Okt. 1885. [Costotomy as Regular Operation in Empyema.] — B. has abandoned the drainage above mentioned, and now employs subperiosteal resection of a costa. Description of the technical method of this operation. Out of 25 patients thus operated 18 were cured.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Fortsatte Iagttagelser paa Empyemets Omraade. H. T. 38/1891. [Continued Observations on the Domain of Empyema.] — Maintains that he has not only described the method now named after *Bülau*, but has long ago propounded his objections to it, founded on experience. Report on cases.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

Praktikantkliniker fra Kommunehospitalets II' Afdeling. Copenhagen 1892. [Clinical Lectures from the Second Ward of the Commune Hospital.] — Including 6 clinical lectures on tuberculosis.

BRÜNNICHE, A.:

v. sub *Gram*, *Reisz*.

BRØNDSTED, CHR.:

Træspaans-Korset til Behandling af Spondylitis og Scoliose. H. T. 40/1838. [Corset of Shavings for the Treatment of Spondylitis and Scoliosis.] — Description of a corset composed of shavings, glue and linen.

BUDDE, V.:

Ejendommelige stetoskopiske Forhold ved Pleurit og Pneumoni hos Børn, belyste ved to Sygehistorier. U. f. L. 3' R. 16' Bd. 21/1871. [Peculiar Stethoscopic Conditions of Pleurisy and Pneumonia in Children, Illustrated by Reports of two Cases.] — Confirms among other things *Hirschsprung's* description.

BUDDE, V.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Genlydene i det menneskelige Bryst. H. T. 42/1872. [Some Remarks on Resonance in the Human Chest.] — In 1856 the Danish physician Carl Emil Fenger (in Hospitals-

meddelelser, 2. ser. vol. I: On Resonance in the Human Chest) proved that resonance of pathological sounds can be heard in the unimpaired half of the human chest. As late as 1872 the fact appeared to be practically ignored in other countries. Budde supposes that the sound is transmitted along the ribs & spine, the ribs forming vibrating knots in the same manner as a vibrating rod. The sound is not heard on the vibrating knots, but between them. This is the reason why the sound is not heard near the spine, but is most sharply discerned along the inner edge of the scapula, and sometimes, either weakened or strengthened, further outward. Moreover, the sound is almost constantly heard in a higher pitch at the inner edge of the scapula than close to the spine on the diseased side. This is easily accounted for by the formula of *Lissajon* for vibrations in columnar bodies.

BUDDE, V.:

Et Tilfælde af albuminøst Opspyt efter Toracentese. U. f. L. 3' R. 19' Bd. 19/1875. [A Case of Albuminous Sputum after Toracentesis.]

BUDDE, V.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om den operative Behandling af purulente Ansamlinger i Lungesækken. U. f. L. 3' R. 23' Bd. 27-28/1877. [Some Remarks on Operative Treatment of Purulent Exudates in the Pleura.] — Report on cases. Recommends puncture with drainage,

BUDDE, V.:

Et Sanatorium ved Sorø. U. f. L. 4' R. 19' Bd. 9/1889. [A Sanatorium near Sorø.] — A series of hygienic demands which ought to be made to the structure of a sanatorium. Points out in particular the importance of effective exposure to the sun, on account of the bactericidous as well as chemically purifying effects of the chemic rays.

BUDDE, V.:

Bør vore Lungesvindstige behandles i indenlandske Sanatorier og særlige Fthisishospitaler? U. f. L. 4' R. 22' Bd. 13-16/1890. [Ought our Pulmonary Consumptives to be Treated in Inland Sanatoria and Special Hospitals for Consumptives?] — Discussion on the conditions for the establishment of sanatoria in Denmark. In speaking of the importance of climate mention is made of the conditions in the Island of Anholt, where in earlier times only 1 case was met with during 50 years, apart from a few travelling tuberculous ladies. But suddenly the conditions altered, as during the time from 1885-89 six persons died of tub. — Budde proposes to

establish a co-operative sanatorium by co-operation of municipalities, sick-clubs, societies etc.

BUHL, M. P.:

Laryngitis tuberculosa. D. otolar. Foren. 21. Dec. 1901, ref. i U. f. L. ¹⁸/1902.
— Report on cases.

BUHL, M. P.:

Tilfælde af primær Lupus paa Svælgets Slimhinde. Ibidem 28. Nov. 1906, ref. ibidem ²³/1906. [Cases of Primary Lupus on the Mucous Membrane of the Larynx.] — Report on cases.

DISCUSSION:

Gramstrup. Grønbech.

BUHL, M. P.:

Primær Lupus i Mundhulen. Ibidem 20. Nov. 1907, ref. ibidem ²¹/1908.
[Primary Lupus in the Cavity of the Mouth.] — Report on Cases.

BØCHER, CARL:

Kliniske Meddelelser om Tuberkulosen. H. T. ⁴⁵/1888. [Clinical Reports on Tuberculosis]. — Report on cases (Tub. in various serous membranes).

BØCHER, CARL:

Tuberkulosens Forhold til den saakaldte primære Lungehindebetændelse. Copenhagen 1891 (Joh. Møller Publ.) 184 p. [Relation of Tuberculosis to the so-called Primary Pleurisy.] — 60 cases of clinical primary pleurisy. On 44 of these Bøcher afterwards received information; 32 of them showed signs of tub.

BØCHER, CARL:

Kliniske Iagttagelser over den sekundære Pleuritis. H. T. ^{25—26}/1893. [Clinical Observations on Secondary Pleurisy. [Report on 70 cases, 23 of which were due to tub.

BØCHER, EINAR:

Undersøgelsen af Thorax' Bevægelser. H. T. ⁴⁹/1904. [Examination of the Movements of the Thorax.] A conveniently suspended pendulum is employed as differential respirometer, by which slight differences in the movements of the two halves of the thorax can be discerned.

CARLSEN, J.:

Om vore sydlige Øer og Sydkysten af Fyen; nogle medicinsktopografiske Oplysninger mulig af Betydning for Valget af et dansk Sanatorium for lunge-syge. U. f. L. 5' R. 3' Bd. ²⁷/1896. [On our Southern Islands and the South Coast of Funen; some Medical-Topographical Information which may possibly be of Importance in the Choice of a Danish Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — The

climate in the above mentioned localities is perceptibly milder than in the other parts of the country, rain, frost, and fog of rarer occurrence. Diphtheria is less frequently combined with croup. The mortality from pulmonary tub. 1876—83, according to *Lehmann*, was smaller there. Carlsen finds the same for 1886—95; whereas the mortality from the other forms of tub. is equal to that in the other parts of Denmark. The duration of fatal pulmonary tub. in the working class of the towns in the above mentioned localities seems longer, at any rate in advanced age.

CARLSEN, J.:

Til Belysning af Tuberkulosens Optræden i Danmark. I. Hefte: Tuberkulosens, navnlig Lungetuberkulosens Optræden efter Lokalitet og i de til Søen knyttede Erhverv. Copenhagen 1901 (Hagerup Publ.) 72 pages. [Information on the Appearance of Tuberculosis in Denmark. Vol. I: The Occurrence of Tub. especially of Pulm. Tub. according to Locality and in Trades connected with the Sea.] — By means of material collected from certificates of death, medical reports, registers of district physicians etc., Carlsen investigates the death rate from tuberculosis in the various parts of Denmark. In Jutland both in town and country the frequency of fatal cases appreciably exceeds the average, and a few districts are especially affected (Viborg, Thisted, Ringkøbing districts, with a death rate from tub. of 3—3.5 pro mille (while the southern islands, Lolland and Falster, only show 1.5 pro mille). These conditions do not vary according to the size of the towns (i e. of the small provincial towns). Maritime life does not seem to abate the mortality of tub. to any considerable degree; on the contrary, in early years this mode of life seems to promote the acutely progressive forms of tub.

CARLSEN, J.:

Om Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse, specielt Ordningen af Sanatoriesagen. Med. Selsk. 13. Jan. 1903, ref. i H. T. ²¹/1903. [On the Fight against Tuberculosis, especially the Settlement of the Sanatoria Question.] — Defence of the movement originated by Carlsen conjointly with the Editor V. Carlsen and Dr. phil. S. Christensen for the co-operation of all the municipalities in the country in establishing public sanatoria. Criticism of the composition and the work of the Tuberculosis Committee appointed by Parliament. The sanatorium accommodation for 500 patients as demanded is quite insufficient. To burden the state with the Sanatoria cause is impractical.

DISCUSSION:

K. Faber defends the work of the Tuberculosis Committee.

H. Rørdam: The Committee has gone to work correctly from a parliamentary point of view. He doubts that the municipalities will accept Carlsen's plans.

Rosenthal: „Tub. hospitals“ ought to be a compulsory transitional link for the patients who are to be admitted to the sanatoria, for the purpose, among others, of ensuring that the patients of the latter are the most suitable. The proposed three month's sanatorial treatment is too short. The patients dismissed from the sanatoria ought to be supported, and if necessary taught lighter work as a means of gaining their livelihood.

Sangman: For the present, accommodation for 1000 sanatorial patients would be sufficient. It is the duty of the local municipal boards to build „tuberculosis hospitals“.

C. Lorentzen: The economical prospects of the National Anti-tuberculosis Association seem promising.

N. J. Strandgaard: The line of distinction between sanatoria and hospitals for tub. ought to be that the patients of the former need not be confined to bed, while those of the latter as a rule should. A sanatorial cure of 4—5 months will be suitable on account of the considerable support granted by the sick-clubs to the returning patients.

C. Gram: Remarks on the Royal College of Hygiene.

S. Bang: The task of the local boards („Tuberculosis hospitals“) is clearly indicated in the bill. It is no use considering less than 150 days for a sanatorial treatment.

Rørdam, Faber, Carlsen: Short remarks.

CARLSEN, J.:

Dødsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmarks Byer. Udg. af det kgl. Sundhedskollegium, for Aarene 1890—1905. [The causes of Death in the Danish Towns.] — Official annual reports.

CARLSEN, J.:

Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Danmark. Udg. af det kgl. Sundhedskollegium, for Aarene 1891—1905 (for 1891—99 i Samarbejde med *E. M. Hoff*). [Medical Reports for the Kingdom of Denmark.] — Official annual reports concerning the medical and hygienic conditions of the different parts of Denmark.

CARSTENSEN, E. & TRAUTNER, P.:

Statistik over Lungetuberkulosens Optræden i Fyens Stift i 1902. Ref. i U. f. L. 42/1903. [Statistic Report on the Occurrence of Pul-

monary Tuberculosis in the Diocese of Funen in 1902.] — A work commenced by *T. M. Trautner*. Information was gathered from all the physicians in the island of Funen about the patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who during the year 1902 were under their treatment. Out of a total population of 279,260 individuals (81,810 of them in the towns) 1145 had pulmonary tuberculosis (385 in the towns). 911 were between the ages of 15—60 years.

CHRISTIANSEN, H. B.:

Slimhindelupus i Luftvejene og den paa Finsens med. Lysinstitut anvendte Behandling. Oto-laryngol. Foren. 25^e Møde, ref. i U. f. L. ²³/1903. [Lupus in the Mucous Membrane of the Respiratory Tractus and the Treatment employed at Finsen's Medical Light Institute.] — Out of the 1000 patients in the Light Institute ³/₄ suffer from lupus in the mucous membranes, for the most part just inside the ostia. As far as possible the light-rays treatment is employed; otherwise chiefly galvanocautic, iodine in iodide of potassium and sublimate plugs.

DISCUSSION:

Schmiegelow: Lupus frequently appears in the nose in places where the patient can scratch himself with the finger.

Reyn has seen two cases of Lupus by infection from a tuberculous cow and a tuberculous man respectively.

CHRISTIANSEN, J. CHR. E.:

Hygiejniske og kulturelle Iagttagelser fra Øen Endelave 1901—1907. Maanedsskrift f. Sundhedspleje 1907. [Hygienic and Cultural Observations from the Island of Endelave, 1901—1907.] — Tuberculosis is „quite rare“ in this little island.

CHROM, I. P.:

Tuberkuloseanmeldelserne. U. f. L. ³⁵/1907 & ³⁷/1907. [Notifications of Tuberculosis.] — Discussion on the correct form and treatment of the notifications of tub.

DAHL, FR.:

Tuberkklernes Forekomst i Chorioidea ved Miliærtuberkulosen og deres diagnostiske Betydning for denne Sygdom. N. m. A. Bd. 2, ¹⁰/1870. [Occurrence of Tubercles in the Chorioidea in Miliary Tuberculosis and the Importance they bear towards the Diagnosis of this Disease.] — Survey of 49 cases of miliary tub. (with 10 journals), 44 of which showed tubercles in the chorioidea (a coloured table with ophthalmoscopically observed chorioidea tubercles).

DAHLEUP, S.:

Om Hjælpemidlerne ved Brystundersøgelsen og deres diagnostiske Betydning. U. f. L. 4' R. 4' Bd. 4/1881. [On Aids to the Examination of the Chest and their Diagnostic Importance.] — Spirometrical examinations of the vital capacity of about 350 recruits. With a body-size of 160—182.5 cm. the vital capacity was found to be between 2800 and 5200 ccm.

DAHLEUP, S.:

Pneumatometriske Undersøgelser og deres diagnostiske Betydning i de chroniske Lugesygdomme. Disp. Copenhagen 1881 (Hempel Publ., Odense, 1881). 107 pages. [Pneumatometrical Examinations and their Diagnostic Importance in Chronic Pulmonary Diseases.] — In about 700 recruits the limit of the expirative power was found to be between 60 and 90 mm. Hg (minimum 50 mm) of the inspirative power betw. 40 and 70 mm. (minimum 30 mm.). On an average the power of expiration constitutes 60—70 % of the power of inspiration. In cases of incipient emphysema this percentage diminishes, in cases of infiltration it increases.

DAHLEUP, S.:

Indikationerne for den mekaniske Behandling af de kroniske Lugesygdomme ved Waldenburgs transportable Apparat. U. f. L. 26/1881. 4' R. 3' B. [The Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Diseases with Waldenburg's Movable Apparatus.] — In pleurisy this treatment is rational, in pulm. tub. it gives symptomatic relief.

DAHLEUP, S.:

Rejseindtryk fra ny Sanatorier. U. f. L. 8/1902. [Impressions from New Sanatoria.] — Reports from sanatoria in Davos and Gorbio, with critical remarks.

DESSAU, H.:

Beretning fra Typografernes Sanatorium i Fredensborg 1/7 1902—31/12 1903. Ref. i U. f. L. 1904. [Report from the Typographers' Sanatorium in Fredensborg, 1/7 1902—31/12 1903.]

DETHLEFSEN, C. A.:

10 Knæledsresektioner. H. T. 14/1886. [10 Knee-Joint Resections.] — Report on cases.

DETHLEFSEN, C. A.:

Lupus vulgaris, behandlet med Frysning ved Hjælp af Chloræthyl. H. T. 1/1901. [Lupus Vulgaris, treated with Freezing by Means of Ethylic Chloride.] — The first reported case treated by freezing.

Doubtful whether the freezing or the hyperæmia produced the beneficial effect.

DETHLEFSEN, C. A.:

Lupus vulgaris faciei, behandlet med Chloræthyl. H. T. ³/1901. [Lupus Vulgaris Faciei, treated with Ethylic Chloride.] — One case treated with good results. (Photograph before and after treatment).

DETHLEFSEN, C. A.:

Om Behandlingen af tuberkuløs Peritonitis. H. T. ³²/1905. [On the Treatment of Tuberculous Peritonitis.] — Two cases treated with good results by extraperitoneal loosening of the peritoneum from the anterior wall of the abdomen.

DITLEVSEN, I. G.:

Bemærkninger om de sanitære Forhold i Gentofte og Brøndshøj Sogne. Tidsskr. f. Sundhedspleje. I. R. 4' B. 1895. [Remarks on the Sanitary Conditions of Gentofte and Brønshøj Parishes.] — Among other things remarks on the frequency of tub. there.

DITZEL, W.:

Om Lungesvindsdødeligheden i Landdistrikterne. U. f. L. 4' R. 13' B. ²³/1888. [On the Mortality from Pulmonary Consumption in the Country Districts.] — Information gathered from certificates of death and from the physicians in the Frijsenborg medical district, 1885. In a community of 17,600 individuals the death-rate was 18.2 pro mille, mortality from tub. 3.0 pro mille.

DJØRUP, G.:

Resultaterne af Ftisisbehandling med Friluftskur i Merløse Lægeboglig fra Novb. 1896—Novb. 1899. H. T. ⁵¹/1899. [The Results ensuing from Home Treatment of Consumption with the Open Air Cure in the Physician's Home at Merløse, from Nov. 1896—Nov. 1899.] — Journals on 12 female patients treated sanatorially with good results in a physician's private home.

DRACHMANN, A. G.:

Om Spondylitis. N. m. A. Bd. 7. ¹²/1875. [On Spondylitis.] — Symptomatology and treatment on the basis of 135 cases of his own practice and 26 cases treated by *Hirschsprung* in Queen Louise's Hospital for Children. (Copenhagen).

DRACHMANN, A. G.:

Om Spondylitis. U. f. L. 3' R. 21' Bd. ¹⁷/1876. [On Spondylitis.] — Criticism of *Taylor's Machine*.

DRACHMANN, A. G.:

Dr. Sayres Behandling af Spondylitis. U. f. L. ³⁰/1878, 8' R. 25' Bd. [Dr. Sayre's Treatment of Spondylitis.] — Descriptive Report.

DRACHMANN, A. G.:

Om Stetometri. N. m. A. Bd. 12. ²⁵/1880. (Med. Selsk. 5' Oct. 1876). [On Stethometria.] — Tabular comparisons of numerous measurements made with *Ransome's* stethometer, partly on healthy individuals, partly on patients with phthisis incipiens, consumption in more advanced stages or with other chronic diseases of the chest as well as on anæmic girls, in order to examine the results of respiratory exercises in persons with consumptive disposition during their growth.

DRAMINSKY:

Dodelighed efter Forsikringsart og Forsikringstid. Disp. Copenhagen 1906 (Lehmann & Stage Publ.). 112 pages. [Mortality with regard to the Nature and the Duration of Insurance.]

DREYER, GEORGES:

La tuberculose en Danemark. II^{me} conférence intern. contre la tub. Copenhagen 1908. — A collection of earlier and later statistics on tuberculosis. *Lehmann's* statistics are continued up to 1902. A comparison of the rate of mortality in Copenhagen and 25 other large towns, of which Copenhagen showed the lowest but one rate of mortality from tub. (157 out of 100,000). The decrease of mortality from tub. is greater in Copenhagen than in the Danish provincial towns, so that Copenhagen at present shows comparatively fewer deaths from tub. than the provincial towns, whereas a few years ago the reverse was the case. Tables showing the mortality from consumption in Copenhagen throughout the 19th century from 1834, as well as its relation to other tuberculous causes of death, which have not decreased at the same rate as consumption. Tables showing that the mortality from consumption stands in reverse relation to the density of the population in the various quarters of the town.

DREYER, W.:

Hygiejniske og nosologiske Forhold ved N. Aaby Station. Medicinalber. f. Konger. Danmark for 1890. Kobenhavn 1892. [Hygienic and Nosological Conditions at Nørre Aaby Station.] — Deals with the conditions of tub. in this part of Funen.

DUURLOO, OLUF:

Julemærkesanatoriet. U. f. L. ⁴⁶/1907. [The Christmas Stamp Sanatorium.] — Questions and proposals to the Committee which by

means of „Christmas Stamps“ collects money for the purpose of founding a sanatorium for tuberculous children.

EGEDE:

v. sub *Meldorf*.

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Den saakaldte „Kirtelsyge“. U. f. L. 5' R. 3' Bd. 41/1896. [The So-Called „Scrofula“.] — Survey of the older systems of division of scrofula, which is now considered either as tub. or syphilis, so that the name of scrofula ought to be avoided.

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Demonstration af Tilfælde af Lupus og Scrofulose. Med. Selsk. 15' Febr. 1898, ref. i H. T. 27/1898. [Demonstration of Cases of Lupus and Scrofula.]

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Acne faciei (tuberculosa?). D. dermat. Selsk. 7' Febr. 1900, ref. i H. T. 8/1900. — Cases of patients with highly disfiguring facial acne, who afterwards died from florid phthisis; these cases may perhaps be considered as „tuberculids“.

DISCUSSION:

Rasch has seen similar cases of prolonged acne with deep knots, which, especially by English and American physicians, were considered as manifestations of tuberculosis (scrofula).

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Er Sclerodermi-sclerodaktylien en Manifestation af Tuberkulose? D. dermat. Selsk. 7. Nov. 1900, ref. i H. T. 49/1900. [Is Sclerodermical Sclerodactylia a Manifestation of Tub.?] — Ehlers thinks the question must be answered in the affirmative. (Report on cases).

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Nogle Bemærkninger i Anledning af Etatsraad Dr. med. Dahlerups Artikel: Rejseindtryk fra ny Sanatorier. U. f. L. 9/1902. [Some Remarks caused by Etatsraad Dr. med. Dahlerup's Article: Impressions from Visits to new Sanatoria.] — On Institutions for Tuberculosis in France.

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Carcinom, muligvis udviklet i en Lupus. D. dermat. Selsk. 5' Nov. 1902, ref. i H. T. 6/1903. [Carcinoma possibly developed in a Lupus.] — One case (originally considered as leprosy).

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Lupus vulgaris, behandlet efter Finsens Metode uafbrudt i 3³/₄ Aar. D. dermat. Selsk. 2' Dec. 1903, ref. i H. T. 31/1904. [Lupus Vulgaris, treated

according to Finsen's Method uninterruptedly for $3\frac{3}{4}$ Years.] — A very serious case which was greatly improved.

EHLERS, EDVARD:

Lupus serpiginosus faciei et colli humeri dextri, Roentgenbehandlet. D. dermat. Selsk. 3' Maj 1905. ref. i H. T. ^{30/1905} [Lupus Serpiginosus Faciei et Colli et Humeri Dextri, treated with Roentgen Rays.] — Futile treatment of one case.

EHLERS, EDVARD:

v. sub *Rasch*.

EIBE, THORVALD:

Nogle Meddelelser vedrørende Slægtskabsforholdenes Betydning ved Tuberkulose. H. T. ^{44/1890}. [Information on the Importance of Relationship in Tuberculosis.] — A statistic comparison of the appearance of tuberculosis in the families of 1420 children suffering from severer forms of scrofula in the seaside hospital at Refsnæs. In 48.7 % of cases tuberculosis was found in the parents. The disposition, on the whole, seemed equally great, whether the parents were scrofulous or tuberculous.

EIBE, THORVALD:

En Undersøgelse over de fra Kysthospitalet paa Refsnæs i Tidsrummet fra 1876—1885 udskevne skrofuløse Patienters nuværende Helbredstilstand: H. T. ^{23/1891}. [An Examination of the Present Condition of Health of the Scrofulous Patients Dismissed from the Refsnæs Seaside Hospital between 1876—1885.] — Investigation of the subsequent fate of 588 patients who had been treated on an average during 11 months. Recidivation occurred in 52 % of the patients dismissed as cured or as essentially better; of this 52 % a considerable number was cured later. The collective results showed that from 5—14 years after dismissal 61 % were cured, 68 % had recovered full, and 6 % partial working power.

EILSCHOU-HOLM, V.:

Nogle Undersøgelser om Forholdet mellem Erysipelas og Lupus vulgaris. Med. fra Finsens med. Lysinst. Bd. I København 1899. [Some Investigations on the Relation between Erysipelas and Lupus Vulgaris.] — Out of 164 lupus patients treated with light-rays, 57 had erysipelas, 11 of these during the treatment with light-rays.

ELLERMANN, V., & ERLANDSEN, A.:

Bemærkninger til Hr. Laboratorieførstander *Beyer's* Artikkel: Undersøgelser af Opspyt for T. B. ved Anvendelse af Centrifugering. H. T. ^{44/1907}. [Remarks on „Examination of Tuberculous Sputum by

Centrifugating“, an Article by Mr. Beyer, Laboratory Superintendent.]

ELLERMANN, V., & ERLANDSEN, A.:

Paavisning af T. B. ved Homogenisering og Sedimentering. Svar til Hr. Laboratorieforstander *Beyer*. H. T. /1907. [The Presence of T. B. proved by Homogenisation and Sedimentation. Reply to Mr. Beyer.] — Controversy with *Beyer* on the originality of his method.

ELLERMANN, V., & ERLANDSEN, A.:

Paavisning af Tuberkelbaciller i Expektorat. H. T. 17-18/1908. [Investigation of Tubercle Bacilli in Expectoration.] — Exact comparisons between the different suggested methods of homogenisation and sedimentation; the T. B. found are counted after statistic rules in a measured quantity of fluid in a counting chamber. The presence of a sediment is highly favourable to the outcentrifugating of T. B.; of less importance are the specific gravity and the viscosity of the fluid. The sedimented quantity of bacilli is proportional with the concentration of bacilli. E. & E. declare their „double method“ superior to all others, this method consisting in autodigestion with 0.2 % of hydrate of potassium at 37 degr., succeeded by centrifugating and boiling of the sediment with 0.2 % of hydrate of potassium and centrifugating a second time.

ENGELBRETH, CHR.:

Patogenesen af Lupus vulgaris. U. f. L. 50/1904. [Pathogenesis of Lupus Vulgaris.] — In consideration of the fact that $\frac{9}{10}$ of all lupus patients are country people, E. puts forth the hypothesis that the peculiar course of lupus may be due to infection from bovine tuberculosis.

ENGELSTED, S.:

Om Behandling af skrofuløse Børn ved Søkysten, oplyst ved Meddelelser fra Hospitalet Berck-sur-mer. Copenhagen 1872 (C. A. Reitzel, Publ.) 48 pages. [On Treatment of Scrofulous Children at the Seaside, Illustrated by reports from the Hospital of Berck-sur-mer.] — In describing the good results at Berck-sur-mer E. advocates hygienic treatment of scrofula, and especially the establishment of a seaside hospital in Denmark. *E. thereby gave the impulse to the foundation of the seaside hospital at Refsnæs (opened as early as 1875).*

ENGELSTED, S.:

Om Nyttens af Kysthospitaller til Behandling af skrofuløse Børn.

Med. Selsk. 1872 & U. f. L. 3^r R. 14^e Bd. 27/1872. [On the Utility of Seaside Hospitals for the Treatment of Scrofulous Children.] — Further explanations of the possibilities of seaside hospitals in Denmark.

ENGELSTED, S.:

Om Kysthospitaller og Kysthospitalet paa Refsnæs. Copenhagen 1875. [On Seaside Hospitals and the Seaside Hospital at Refsnæs.]

ENGELSTED, S.:

Meddelelser om Kysthospitalet paa Refsnæs. 8th Intern. Med. Congr. Copenhagen 1884. [Reports on the Seaside Hospital at Refsnæs.]

ENGELSTED, S.:

Om Foranstaltninger mod Udbredelsen af Tuberkulosen i Danmark. Copenhagen 1898 (Gyldendal Publ.). 52 pages. [On Measures against the Spread of Tuberculosis in Denmark.] — Demand for a seaside sanatorium for children at *Juelsminde*, as well as one or two public sanatoria for adults. It is proposed to obtain the money from the state, municipalities, sick-clubs, life-insurance companies, private persons, as well as by a prize-lottery.

ENGELSTED, S.:

Om nødvendige Midler til Bekæmpelse af Tuberkulosen i Danmark. Copenhagen 1901 (Gyldendal Publ.) 39 pages. [On the Means Required for Counteracting Tuberculosis in Denmark.] — Proposal for the establishment of hospitals for the isolation and cure of children as well as of impecunious adults. For humane reasons, hospitals open to all stages of the disease and equipped with the same remedies as sanatoria ought to be preferred to the latter. Points out the importance of counteracting tub., especially in infancy.

ENGELSTED, S.:

I Anledning af Kommissionsbetænkningen angaaende Foranstaltninger til Bekæmpelse af Tuberkulosen. U. f. L. 22/1903. [In connection with the Recommendations of the Commission on the Counteraction of Tub.] — Various proposals aiming at the humane accomplishment of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Commission, as for instance the proposed aid to the patient after dismissal from the sanatorium, to his family during his incarceration, etc. The patients' sojourn in the sanatorium should not be of too long duration, but to insure a feeling of confidence they should be admitted as often as may be found desirable.

ERNST, N.:

v. sub *Bilsted*.

ESCHEN, J.:

Patologisk-anatomiske Forandringer i Regio coxæ efter Resektion. Skandinav. Naturf. mode 1892 (14' Mode) & B. f. L. 1894. [Pathological-Anatomical Changes in Regio Coxæ after Resection.] — General summary and anatomical examination of 17 preparations obtained by autopsy, some time after resectio coxæ. (The preparations are incorporated in *O. Bloch's* collection.)

ESCHEN, J.:

Om Behandlingen af tuberkuløs Coxitis særligt med Hensyn til Resultaterne efter konservativ Behandling og efter Resektion. Disp. Copenhagen 1895 (Thaning & Appel, Publ.). 100 pages. [On the Treatment of Tuberculous Coxitis, especially with Regard to the Results of Conservative Treatment and of Resection.] — E. traced the final results in 197 (out of 200) patients who had been treated in various Danish hospitals for coxitis. The results showed that the prognosis depends more on the general condition than on the local process. Resection ought never to be undertaken in the first stage of coxitis, not until the presence of an abscess has been ascertained, and even then only when the general condition threatens to become bad.

ESCHEN, J.:

Korrespondance. H. T. 4/1906. [Correspondence.] — On abduction in extension treatment of coxitis.

ESMANN, V.:

Demonstration af tuberkuløse adnexa. Foren. for Gynæk. og Obstetr. i København 5' Dec. 1906 & 9' Jan. 1907. Ref. i U. f. L. 37 & 42/1907. [Demonstration of Tuberculous Adnexa.]

FAARTOFT:

v. sub *Saugman*.

FABER, KNUD:

Oversigt over Tuberkulosens Forekomst og Midlerne til dens Bekæmpelse. Betænkn. fra Komm. ang. Foranstaltn. t. Bekæmp. af Tub. København 1902. [Conspectus of the Extension of Tuberculosis and the Means of Counteracting same.] — Summary of the occurrence of tuberculosis in the various parts of Denmark. Description of the fight against tuberculosis in other countries. Proposals for counteracting infection, hygienic improvements and establishment of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculosis in Denmark.

FABER, KNUD:

Resultater af de brystsyges Behandling paa Folkesanatorier tillige-

med Oplysninger om Udgifter ved Opførelsen af nogle nyere Folkesanatorier. *ibidem*. [Results of the Treatment of Consumptives in Public Sanatoria together with Information on the Expenses connected with Erection of some later Sanatoria.]

FABER, KNUD:

Tuberkulosens Smitteveje. H. T. ³/1902. [The Modes of Infection of Tuberculosis.] — Maintains against Blume the necessity of disinfecting dwellings, workshops etc. Though *Flügge's* theory may be correct, that of *Cornet* may also have its importance.

FABER, KNUD:

Om Nationalforeningens Sanatorier. Med. Selsk. 2^e Dec. 1902, ref. i H. T. ¹⁶/1903. [On the Sanatoria of the National Antituberculosis Association.] — Defence of the block-system employed in the Silkeborg sanatorium.

FABER, KNUD:

Kommunale Tuberkulosehospitaller. H. T. ⁵/1903. [Municipal Hospitals for Tuberculosis.] — Controversy with *Hindhede*. As the State pays ³/₄ of the working expenses of the tuberculosis hospitals, it is their duty in return to receive not only light, but also severe cases. The tripartition — sanatorium, hospital and convalescent home, is particularly commendable.

FABER, KNUD:

Om „det offentlige“ Forhold til Kampen mod Tuberkulosen. H. T. ³⁷/1903 & Rapp. présenté au congr. intern. d'hyg. et démogr. à Bruxelles 1903. [On the Relation of the Public to the Fight against Tuberculosis.] — Description of the fight against tuberculosis especially in Denmark. Maintains the utility of hospitals for severely affected patients in addition to sanatoria. Peculiar to Denmark is the part occupied by sick-clubs; about one fourth of the population in Denmark are members of sick-clubs supported by the state, which contribute greatly to the treatment of tuberculous patients in sanatoria and to their subsequent support. In 1902 two individuals pro mille of the population in Copenhagen were treated in tub. sanatoria or hospitals.

FABER, KRUD:

Studier over den kroniske Gastritis. 3: Achylia gastrica ved Lungefthisis. H. T. ⁴⁸/1905. [Studies on Chronic Gastritis. 3: Achylia Gastrica in Pulmonary Consumption.] — In 3 cases the ventricle was fixed immediately after death by injection of formol through the abdominal wall; in two cases small pieces of the mucous membrane were taken out with the stomach-pump, fixed and examined

through the microscope. (*These cases were the first in which achylia was clinically proved and autopsy and microscopy subsequently undertaken*). Whether consumption was incipient or far advanced, the presence of achylia proved to be due to an anatomically ascertained gastritis without atrophy.

FABER, KNUD:

Anlæg af Tuberkulosehospitaller. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1905—06. [Establishment of Tuberculosis Hospitals.] — Normalia for such hospitals, with four plans (18—32 beds).

FABER, KNUD:

DISCUSSIONS:

- 1) At the First North. Congr. f. Inw. Med. Göteborg 1896. (Criticism of Streptococ Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.)
- 2) v. sub Carlsen. *Fibiger. Monrad. Rørdam. Ørum.*
- 3) At the Fifth North. Congr. f. Inw. Med. Stockholm 1904. (The Notification of Tub.)

FENGER, CHR.:

Beretning om 422 Sektioner foretagne i Kommunehospitalet i København i Tidsrummet fra $\frac{1}{9}$ 1871— $\frac{1}{9}$ 1872. N. m. A. Bd. 5, $\frac{18}{1873}$. [Report on 422 Autopsies Undertaken in the Commune Hospital in Copenhagen during the $\frac{1}{9}$ 1871— $\frac{1}{9}$ 1872.] — Showing the frequency of tub. in the various organs.

FENGER, S.:

Menton som Vinterophold for Brystsyge. H. T. $\frac{40-41}{1878}$. Mentone as a Winter Resort for Consumptives.] — The Results obtained from one winter treatment of 32 consumptives at Mentone.

FIBIGER, C.:

Dødelighedsforholdene i Silkeborg i Femaaret 1861—65. Hygiejn. Meddel. Bd. 6, 1870. [The Rate of Mortality in Silkeborg during the five Years 1861—65.] — With information on the supposed great frequency of tub. in that part of Central Jutland and on the particularly disposing factors.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Om tuberkuløse Tyndtarmstrikturer og deres Forvexling med syfilitiske Forsnævninger. H. T. $\frac{26-29}{1900}$. [On Tuberculous Strictures of the Small Intestines and their Confusion with Syphilitic Retractions.] — Through microscopic examination of closely described cases of multiple tuberculous intestine strictures, as well as by literary studies, F. arrived at the result that the healing process in tuberculous strictures may be so far advanced that even a microscopic examination cannot show the

presence of tuberculosis. Even where ulceration is still present, a diagnosis is only obtainable by most minute microscopic examinations, especially of the mesenteric glands. (By systematic measurement and microscopy also of non-tuberculous subjects, F. arrived at the conclusion that a microscopic examination is not sufficient to exclude tuberculosis, but that microscopy of a very large number of glands is required). And indeed, the study of literature on the subject also points to the probability that tub. may frequently have been overlooked in earlier examinations of so called syphilitic strictures. Only very few descriptions of such cases can stand the test of closer criticism. Acknowledged tuberculous strictures, at any rate, are not rare, and F. himself has seen comparatively many of them.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Ueber tuberkulöse Dünndarmstricturen und deren Verwechselung mit syphilitischen Verengerungen. N. m. A. Bd. 34, 8/1901. [Same work].

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Er Kvægets Tuberkulose virulent for Mennesker? H. T. 10/1902. [Is Bovine Tuberculosis virulent to Man?] — Synopsis of the cases mentioned in literature of transmission of tub. from cattle to men. Report of a veterinary surgeon (*C. O. Jensen*), who in conducting an autopsy on a cow with miliary tub. cut his finger, thereby contracting an infiltration, which was incised and proved to be due to T. B.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Kvægtuberkulosens Smitsomhed for Mennesker. Med. Selsk. 3' Nov. 1903, ref. i H. T. 4/1904. [Infectiousness of Bovine Tuberculosis to Man.] — Same work as Fibiger-Jensen, 2nd rep., v. infra.

DISCUSSION:

C. A. Blume: We must be very cautious in accepting the theory of infection through milk, as it is so difficult to exclude other sources of infection. Quotes examples.

H. A. Nielsen's personal experiences coincide with the results arrived at by Fibiger.

H. Rørdam: There is no parallel between the appearance of bovine & of human tub. Butchers are remarkably seldom infected. Doubts that public control of meat is worth the great sacrifices.

B. Bang: The principal source of human infection is man, though in certain cases cattle also. With regard to cattle, the conditions are analogous; the majority of young animals are infected through milk. If cattle only occasionally infect man one cannot, like *Rørdam*, expect parallel occurrence of tub. in men and in cattle.

The assertion of *Koch* that human tub. cannot be transmitted to cattle has been decisively disproved by *Jensen & Fibiger*.

C. A. Blume: *B. Bang* has himself proved that latent tub. in cattle is as infectious as manifest tub.

B. Bang has only proved that infection takes place even where a stock of cattle does not show the worst forms of tub.

K. Faber: *Boeg's* investigations in the Faroe Islands show the great importance of infection from man to man, but they do not exclude infection from animals.

Joh. Fibiger: If T. B. really are so frequent in milk, the fact that a patient with primary tub. can be proved to have drunk milk must be sufficient to render the responsibility of the milk extremely probable. *Lassar* has found much skin tub. in butchers.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

La tuberculose humaine et celle des animaux domestiques sont-elles dues à la même espèce microbienne: le bacille de Koch? Rapp. au Congr. intern. d'hyg. et de démogr. à Bruxelles 1903.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Om Overførelse af Mennesketuberkulose til Kvæget. H. T. ⁹/1903. [On Transmission of Human Tuberculosis to Cattle.] — Summary in which it is pointed out that all the investigators have succeeded in transmitting human tuberculosis to at least one of our domestic animals, and that T. B. from man may, at any rate in certain cases, possess a high degree of virulence to cattle.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

Demonstration af pathologisk-anatomiske Præparater. Med. Selsk. 10' Marts 1903, ref. i H. T. ³¹/1903. [Demonstration of Pathological-Anatomical Preparations.] — Preparations of tuberculous organs in accordance with the methods of Kaiserling and Melnikow-Raswedenkow.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES:

v. sub. *Monrad*. *Rovsing*. *Saxtorph*.

FIBIGER, JOHANNES & JENSEN, C. O.:

Overførelse af Mennesketuberkulose til Kvæget. H. T. ³⁷/1903 [Transmission of Human Tuberculosis to Cattle.] — From two cases of supposed primary intestine tub. in male adults calves were inoculated with positive effect; in one of these cases, however, the virulence was very slight, in the other a fresh typical tub., though of slight virulence, appeared in the calf. In three other cases of presumably undoubted primary intestine tub. in infants between

the ages of 4 months to 6 years, inoculation on calves produced typical tub. or pearl disease respectively. Thus in these cases of tub. in children the tub. was fully virulent, in some instances even to a very high degree. The freshest cases showed the most virulent bacilli. It seems natural to suppose that in these cases the disease was caused by infection from bovine bacilli.

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Uebertragung der Tuberkulose des Menschen auf das Rind. Berl. Klin. Woch. 38/1902. [Same work as the foregoing.]

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Overførelse af Mennesketuberkulose til Kvæget. 2. Meddelelse. Med. Selsk. 3. Nov. 1903 & H. T. 1/1904. [Transmission of Human Tuberculosis to Cattle; 2nd Report.] — Five other cases of primary tub. in the alimentary canal, three of which at least were unquestionable. A comparison of all 10 cases shows that in two cases T. B. were not virulent or only in a minor degree; in three cases they showed slight virulence and in five cases a considerable, even very considerable virulence to cattle, in producing progressive tub. in calves. Out of four cases due to male adults, only one case showed considerable virulence. In 6 children between 4—12 years the virulence was high in 4 cases. In 8 of the cases the tub. was presumably primary in the alimentary organs; 4 of these showed considerable virulence. In 2 cases the intestine tub. was secondary; one of these cases showed slight, the other high virulence. Out of 5 cases of apparently primary tub. in the intestine canal in children, 4 showed considerable virulence, two cases, presumably due to infection by milk, showed high virulence.

Out of 213 autopsies conducted by Fibiger or at his instigation, with particular regard to the question, 13 cases of primary tub. in the alimentary canal and its lymphatic glands, or merely in the latter, were found among 116 cases of tub.

In at least 4 children out of 25 the tub. was primary in the digestive organs (v. sub. *Ipsen*).

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Uebertragung der Tuberkulose des Menschen auf das Rind. Zweite Mitt. Berl. klin. Woch. 6—7/1904. [Same Work.]

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Contribution à l'étude du rapport entre la tuberculose de l'homme et celle du bétail. Intern. Tub. congr. Paris 1905.

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Overforelse af Mennesketuberkulose til Kvæget. Tredie Meddelelse. II. T. 52/06. [Transmission of Human Tuberculosis to Cattle. Third Report.] — F. & J. in this work add 2 fresh cases of undoubted primary tub. in the digestive organs (in children of 4 months and 1½ years respectively) to the earlier reported cases. In both cases the children had taken raw milk from uncontrolled stocks; in one of these the presence of tuberculosis in the udder of a cow had been proved even at a time which renders its connection with the child's illness probable. Inoculation with a pure culture of T. B. from both these children showed a very considerable virulence to calves and rabbits. Seeing that any other mode of infection seems out of the question, it will be difficult to furnish a better proof of the danger of infection in raw milk to children. From a general survey of literature, combined with their own experiences, the authors maintain that primary intestinal tub. is by no means so rare as was formerly believed, and it must henceforth be considered as an ascertained fact that tuberculous infection through the alimentary canal, especially from milk, is an important cause of intestinal tuberculosis in children.

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Ueber die Bedeutung der Milchinfektion für die Entstehung der primären Intestinaltuberkulose im Kindesalter. Berl. klin. Woch. 4—5/1907.

FIBIGER, J. & JENSEN, C. O.:

Undersøgelser om Forholdet mellem Menneskets og Kvægets Tuberkulose og Tuberkelbaciller. B. f. L. 1908. [Investigations on the Relation between Human and Bovine Tuberculosis and Tubercle Bacilli.] — Investigations of the virulence to cattle of T. B. in 29 cases of human tub., from which 21 stocks of T. B. were cultivated. Investigation of the virulence to rabbits of 18 stocks of T. B. from man, 4 from cattle. Investigations of numerous stocks of T. B. with regard to morphology, conditions of growth and reaction and capacity of growing on albumin-free media. After these investigations a *sharp* distinction between the human and the bovine type cannot be accepted. The majority of T. B. from cattle may indeed be classified with the bovine type, and the majority of pure cultures taken from man, with the human type, but a number of forms remain which must be considered as transition forms.

FIEDLER, O.:

Tuberkuloseloven og Skolerne. U. f. L. 49/1906. [The Law on Tu-

berculosis and the Schools.] — On the interpretation of various points in the laws on tuberculosis.

FIEDLER, O.:

Tuberkuloseanmeldelserne. U. f. L. ³⁷/1907 & ⁴⁰/1907. [Notifications of Cases of Tuberculosis.]

FINSEN, JÓN:

Iagttagelser angaaende Sygdomsforhold paa Island. Disp. Copenhagen 1874 (Reitzel. Publ.). [Observations on Sanitary Conditions in Iceland.] — According to F., pulmonary consumption at that time was very rare in Iceland. Only in 6 cases, or 0.07 % of F.'s collective clientèle, was this disease found, and even of these only 4 were native Icelanders. Whereas scrofula was comparatively common.

FIMSEN, JÓN:

v. sub *Magnusson*.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

(Only such Works as deal with the treatment of skin tuberculosis are mentioned).

Om Anvendelsen i Medicinen af koncentrerede kemiske Lysstraaler. Copenhagen 1896 (Gyldendal Publ.). [On the Application in Medicine of Concentrated Chemic Rays of Light.] — *Finsen here for the first time gives a scientific establishment of the principles for treating diseases of the skin with concentrated violet and ultra-violet light.* Already in this first communication his method appears in most details as now employed; for instance F. emphasizes already here the necessity of making the skin bloodless by means of pressure glasses. — With a preliminary communication on the application of the method in lupus.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Le traitement du lupus vulgaire par les rayons chimiques concentrés. Sem. méd. ²³/12, 1897.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Aarsberetning for Finsens medicinske Lysinstitut 1896—1897. Copenhagen 1898. [Annual Report of the Finsen Medical Light Institute 1896—97.] — Containing the report on the treatment of 81 cases of lupus.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

La photothérapie. Paris 1899 (Carré & Naud).

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Ueber die Anwendung von concentrirten chemischen Lichtstrahlen in der Medicin. Leipzig 1899 (F. C. W. Vogel).

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Ueber die Bedeutung der chemischen Strahlen des Lichtes für
Medicin und Biologie. Leipzig 1899 (Vogel) & Aerztl. Central-Anzeiger
16—22/1899.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Demonstration af Patienter behandlede med Lys. D. dermat. Selsk. 7.
Febr. 1900, ref. i H. T. 8/1900 & 14/1900. [Demonstration of Patients treated
with Light-Rays.]

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Traitement du lupus vulgaire par les rayons chimiques concentrés.
XII^e Congr. intern. de méd. Paris 1900.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Untersuchungen über das Häufigkeitsverhältniss von Lupus vul-
garis in Dänemark. Mitt. a. Finsens med. Lichtinst. in Kopenhagen. Leipzig
1901 (Vogel).

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Phototherapy. London 1901 (Edw. Arnold).

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Om Anvendelsen i Medicinen af conc. kemiske Lysstraaler. Medd
fra Finsens med. Lysinst. IV. 1902. [On the Application in Medicine of
Concentr. Chem. Rays of Light.] — Further improvements of Fin-
sen's method, for instance as to the employment of lenses of
rock crystal and water-cooling of the pressure glasses.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Om Bekæmpelsen af Lupus vulgaris med en Redegørelse for de
i Danmark opnaaede Resultater. Intern. Congr. for Tuberculosis. Copen-
hagen 1902. [On the Fight against Lupus Vulgaris with an
Account of the Results obtained in Denmark.] — Treatment of
804 cases of lupus, 94 % of which with favourable results.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

The Conflict with Tuberculosis [Contributed to the American Con-
gress of Tub.). The Medico-Legal Journ., June 1902.

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Die Bekämpfung des Lupus vulgaris. Vortr. b. d. Herbst-Konfe-
renz im intern. Centralbureau z. Bek. d. Tub. Okt. 1902. Jena 1903.
(G. Fischer.)

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

La lutte contre la lupus vulgaire. Paris 1903. (C. Noeard.)

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Les résultats et la technique de la photothérapie dans le lupus
vulgaire. Comm. à l'acad. des sciences. Paris 1903 (séance du 22/6).

FINSEN, NIELS R.:

Mitteilungen aus Finsens medicinisches Lichtinstitut in Kopenhagen. Bd. I—X 1900—07. Leipzig (Vogel).

FINSEN, NIELS R., & FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Resultaterne af Lysbehandlingen ved vore første 800 Tilfælde af Lupus vulgaris. Med 48 Dobbeltbilleder af Patienter. Medd. fra Finsens med. Lysinst. Bd. 6, 1903. [Results obtained from the Light-Rays Treatment in our First 800 Cases of Lupus Vulgaris. With 48 Double Photographs of Patients.] — An elaborate account of the unique material of the Copenhagen Light Institute with regard to the nature of the cases, the results and their duration.

FLINDT, NIKOLAJ:

Tilfælde af florid Ftisis opstaaet ved Smitte. H. T. ²⁴/1875. [Cases of Florid Phthisis caused by Infection.] — Five children aged between 1½—15 years, who had been staying (for 24 hours up to some months) in the same room with a person suffering from florid phthisis, were all attacked almost simultaneously by phthisis, which in each case took an acute fatal course.

FLINDT, NIKOLAJ:

Bemærkninger om Opførelse af Sanatoriebygninger for tuberkuløse. H. T. ^{52—53}/1902 [Observations on the Construction of Sanatorial Buildings for Tuberculous Patients.] — The Danish climate demands particular care in the choice of situation. Large sitting-rooms and covered walks. Criticism of German public sanatoria. The pavilion system preferable.

FLINDT, NIKOLAJ:

Tuberkulosesanatorier. H. T. ⁴/1903. [Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.] — Reply to *Saugman*. A sanatorium on the pavilion system can be built for 3000 Kr. a bed.

FLØYSTRUP, A.:

Den nyere Tids „antibacillære“ Ftisisterapi. B. f. L. 1890. [The “Antibacillary” Phthisis Therapeutics of Modern Times.] — Treatise on the application of creosote, fluoride of hydrogenium, inhalation of hot air, and *Bergeon's* method.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Meddelelser fra Finsens med. Lysinstitut om Behandlingen af Lupus vulgaris (med Demonstration af Patienter). Med. Selsk. 15' Nov. 1898, ref. i H. T. ⁹/1899. [Reports from Finsen's Medical Light Institute on the Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris (with Demonstration of Patients).

DISCUSSION: O. Bloch. H. Mygind.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Lupus vulgaris med Elephantiasis. D. dermat. Selsk. 6' Febr. & 1' Maj 1901, ref. i H. T. 12 & 32/1901. [Lupus Vulgaris with Elephantiasis].

DISCUSSION: *Rasch, Hørring, L. Nielsen.*

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Die Finsen-Therapie und ihr gegenwärtiger Stand in der Dermatologie. 7' Congr. d. Deutschen dermat. Gesellsch. Breslau 1901.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Bemærkninger om Lysbehandlingen af Hudsygdomme. U. f. L. 1/1903. [Remarks on the Light-Rays Treatment of Skin-Diseases.] — Comparison between the light-rays treatment & other methods. With regard to lupus the result of the light-rays treatment is particularly influenced by surface extension and complication in lupus of the mucous membrane. Verrucous skin tub., including anatomical tubercles, are well qualified for treatment with light.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Lupus verrucosus. D. dermat. Selsk. 2' Dec. 1903. H. T. 31/1904. — Recommendation of the light-rays treatment.

DISCUSSION:

E. Pontoppidan preferred curettement.

Haslund, C. T. Hansen preferred light-rays treatment.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

En klinisk Meddelelse om Lysbehandling i Tilslutning til Sensibilisering. — Eine klinische Mitteilung über Lichtbehandlung nach Sensibilisation. D. m. W. 38/1904. [A Clinical Report on the Light-Rays Treatment Combined with Sensibilisation.] — 23 lupus patients treated in 350 sittings under treatment with light-rays after sensibilisation ad modum *Dreyer* with 1 pro mille erythrosin. This form of sensibilisation can not be recommended.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Lupus perniosis. D. dermat. Selsk. 5' April 1905, ref. i H. T. 29/1905. — Report on cases.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Lysbehandling af Slimhindelidelser. Resultaterne ved Lysbehandling af Lupus i Næse- og Mundhule. H. T. 8/1907. [Light-rays Treatment of Diseases of the Mucous Membranes. Results of the Light-rays Treatment of Lupus in the Cavities of the Nose and the Mouth.] — Results of the Light-rays treatment in the cavity of the nose, on the inner side of the cheeks, the tongue and the hard palate (about 100 cases) by means of a prismatic pressure glass.

FORCHHAMMER, H.:

Om Lungetuberkulose som Dødsårsag hos Lupuspatienter. Festskrift ved Indv. af Finseninstitutets Klinik f. inv. Sygd. 1908. København 1908. [On Pulmonary Tuberculosis as Cause of Death in Patients Suffering from Lupus.] — The state of 1194 lupus patients of the Finsen Light-Institute from 1896—1906 is known in 1908. Out of this number 81 died from tuberculous diseases (62 from other causes). Of these 81, 74 died from pulm. tub., the remainder from other visceral tub. In 8 cases only tub. was primary in the lungs. These 8 cases were facial lupus, in 5 cases complicated with lupus in the larynx. Thus, whereas lupus is rare in phthisis, pulm. tub., especially the acute form, is comparatively frequent at an early stage of lupus.

FORCHHAMMER, H., & FINSEN, N. R., v. sub *Finsen*.

FRAENKEL, E.:

Et Tilfælde af Spondylitis behandlet med Vægtextension og portativt Extensionsapparat. H. T. 6/1884. [A Case of Spondylitis Treated with Extension and Portable Extension Apparatus.] — Illustration of a special construction of jury-mast.

FRIIS, A.:

Beretning om Forsøg med det Koch'ske Middel mod Tuberkulose ved de medicinske Afdelinger paa Kommunehospitalet i København (6' Afdeling). N. m. A. Bd. 23. 30/1891. [Report on Experiments with the Koch Remedy against Tuberculosis in the Medical Wards of the Commune Hospital in Copenhagen (6th Ward)]. — Report on cases (7 cases).

FRIIS, Sr. (Veterinær):

Bidrag til Belysning af Spørgsmaalet om Handelsmælkenes Smittefare med Hensyn til Tuberkulose. U. f. L. 4' R. Bd. 27, 4/1893 M. f. Dyrl. Bd. 4, 1892. [Contribution to the Question of the Danger of Tuberculous Infection from Milk sold in Shops.] — By intraperitoneal inoculation on rabbits of ordinary Copenhagen „shop-milk“ Friis found that 4 cases out of 28 contained T. B. By examination of the cattle stocks from which the milk had been delivered, he found in 2 cases (just the very ones in which the samples had been particularly virulent) that the cows suffered from tub. in the udders.

FRIIS, Sr. (Veterinær):

Fortsatte Undersøgelser til Belysning af Spørgsmaalet om, hvorvidt vor Handelsmælk indeholder tuberkuløs Smittefare, og hvor denne særlig er at søge. M. f. Dyrl. 5' Bd. 1893 & U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. 3/1894.

[Continued Researches for illumination of the Question whether our Shop-Milk is liable to impart Tuberculosis Infection, and where in particular the Danger is to be Sought.] — Whereas in the above-mentioned series of experiments the milk mostly came from distillery stables, etc. in Copenhagen and nearest surroundings, Friis this time examined 33 samples of milk from peasant farms in Sealand. None of these samples produced tub. when inoculated on rabbits.

GEILL, CHR. :

Om Lymfekirteltuberkulosens Betydning i Barnealderen. H. T. ^{10/}1888. [On the Importance of Tuberculosis of the Lymphatic Glands in Infancy.] — On examination of 584 autopsies of children (282 boys and 302 girls) carried out at the Blegdam Hospital in Copenhagen (for acute epidemic diseases), tub. was found in 33.9 % (85 boys, 113 girls). During the first year of life, 8.2 % of tub., in the second 21.8 %, thereafter steadily increasing with age. Nearly all these children had been „healthy“, not scrofulous. In 97 cases the glands only were impaired (out of these in 82 cases the mediastinal glands alone, in 10 cases the mesenteric glands alone). In all 198 cases diseased glands were found. The part of the lungs most frequently attacked was the region of the hilus close to the glands. The cervical glands were always impaired in continuity with the mediastinal glands. The lower mediastinal glands were always more affected than the upper ones. Out of the 198 cases of tub. no less than 92 had been tracheotomized, from which G. arrives at the conclusion that tub. is of unfavourable prognostic importance to acute infectious disease. — 4 cases showed perforation from a gland to one of the main bronchia.

GEILL, CHR. :

Om Lymfekirteltuberkulose. B. f. L. 1890. [On Tuberculosis of the Lymphatic Glands.] — Geill now disposes of further 318 autopsies of children under 15 years, 90 of which with tub. The results in these cases entirely confirm the statements in the previous work. It is a striking fact, however, that among the last 90 cases 12 cases showed solitary tub. in the mesenteric glands against 10 cases out of the above-mentioned 198. The reason of this may be presumed to be that such cases have been the object of more eager research. At all events the result of 22 cases out of 288 shows a certain frequency of infection through the intestines. In 188 cases the organs of the chest alone were affected, and in further 66 cases it seems that the organs of the chest were primarily affected.

GEILL, CHR.:

Brystsyge. Copenhagen 1890 (P. G. Philipsen Publ.). 141 pages. [Consumption.] — Popular.

GEILL, CHR.:

Dodsaarsagerne — specielt Tuberkulosen — paa Sindssygeanstalterne. H. T. ¹⁰/1891. [The causes of Death — particularly Tub. — in the Lunatic Asylums.] — Statistics on the frequency of tuberculosis in two Danish lunatic asylums, 1870—89, based on 895 deaths.

GEILL, CHR.:

Sanatoriet for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. ⁵/1895. [The Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Discussion on the arrangement and situation of the first Danish sanatorium.

GEILL, CHR.:

Kriminal-antropologiske Studier over danske Forbrydere. Copenhagen 1906. [Criminal-Antropological Studies on Danish Criminals.] — Among other points, the frequency and forms of tub. in criminals. Tub. in their families. The frequency of tub. is hardly due to greater opportunity for infection, as in that case the hygienics of later years ought to have shown greater effects.

GERNER, I. C.:

Om Fiskerlejet Snogebæks Betydning for kjertelsvage Børn. U. f. L. 4' R. 21' Bd. ³/1890. [On the Value of the Fishing Village of Snogebæk for Scrofulous Children.] — At the initiative of *L. Brandes* the Municipal Board of Copenhagen has granted summer residence to scrofulous children in various fishing villages, since 1876 especially in Bornholm, where the treatment in the fishing village of Snogebæk is superintended by Gerner. The treatment relies to a great extent on seaside bathing for its efficacy.

GERNER, I. C.:

Skrofuløse Børns Ophold ved Fiskerlejet Snogebæk i Aarene 1890—1907. Annual Report in U. f. L. 1891—1908. [Sojourn of Scrofulous Children in the Fishing Village of Snogebæk during the years of 1890—1907.]

GIERSING, O. M.:

Italiens og Sydens Vinterklima med dets Virkninger paa Sunde og Syge. Copenhagen 1872 (E. Jespersen Publ.). 115 pages. [The Winter Climate of Italy and the South with its Effects on Healthy and Sick Individuals.]

GIERSING, O. M.:

Meran som klimatisk Kursted. U. f. L. 3^e R. 13^e Bd. 9/1872. [Meran as a Climatic Health Resort.]

GIESE, H.:

Undersøgelser over v. Pirquet's Tuberkulosereaktion. U. f. L. 16/1908. [Investigations of v. Pirquet's Reaction of Tuberculosis.] — Out of 56 patients with ascertained tub. all, except the moribund, reacted. Out of 33 suspected cases 27 reacted. Out of 161 without clinical tub., 56 reacted. Out of the non-reacting cases 7 were submitted to autopsy; out of these cases 4 had no tub., 2 a calcified focus, 1 a minor tuberc. focus with miliary granulae in the periphery (two months, it is true, had elapsed between inoculation and death). Among those who reacted positively, and who were submitted to autopsy, 1 was without tub., 1 had a calcified focus, 1 adhesive pleuritis without tub. — In 58 children under 10 years of age the reaction corresponded with the clinical judgment of the case.

GODSKESSEN, NIELS:

Strubetuberkulosen under Svangerskab og Fødsel. Med. Selsk. 10^e Marts 1903 & H. T. 19 & 31/1903. [Laryngitis Tuberculosa during Pregnancy and Partus.] — Report on cases, the author's own and others (a total of 46). If in spite of treatment the condition of the throat becomes worse at an early period of pregnancy, abortion ought to be provoked. Tracheotomy is sometimes justifiable during the last period of pregnancy.

DISCUSSION.

H. Mygind, Schmiegelow both oppose the suggestion of tracheotomy except in cases of stenosis.

GOLDSCHMIDT, A. v. sub. *Behncke*.

GRAM, CHR.:

Ueber die isolirte Färbung der Schizomyceten in Schnitt- und Trockenpräparaten. Fortschritte d. Med. 6/1884. — In this treatise, in which Gram describes his well-known method of isolated staining of various bacteria, he points out that tubercle bacilli are more deeply coloured by this method than by *Ehrlich's*.

GRAM, CHR.:

Kreosotcarbonat og Guajacolcarbonat i store Doser ved Lungetuberkulose. Med. Selsk. 3^e Marts 1896, ref. i H. T. 14/1896 & H. T. 34/1897. [Carbonate of Creosote and Carbonate of Guaiacol in large Doses in Pulmon. Tub.] — Summary. Recommends doses of 6–9 up to 18 grammes daily.

DISCUSSION:

Seedorff, Bränniche, F. Trier all recommend this remedy.

GRAM, CHR.:

Diskussion om Lovforanst. mod Tuberkulose. D. nord. Kongr. f. indv. Med. Stockholm 1904. [Discussion on Legislation against Tuberculosis.] — G. desires compulsory notification of all forms of tub., also scrofula.

GRAM, CHR.:

Discussion v. sub *B. Bang, Bing, Carlsen, Monrad, Norrie, Ørum*.

GRAMSTRUP, A.: v. sub. *Buhl*.

GREDSTED, H. V. S.:

Oplysninger om Antallet og Arten af tub. Patienter paa Københavns Kommunes Hospitaler og Sanatoriet i Boserup Skov. Bet. fra Komm. ang. Forholdsr. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902. [Information on the Number and Nature of Tuberculous Patients in the Municipal Hospitals of Copenhagen and in the Sanatorium at Boserup.]

GREDSTED & HEIBERG & NIELSEN, v. sub. *P. Heiberg*.

GREGERSEN, F.:

En Modifikation af *Forsell's* Metode til Paavisning af Tuberkelbaciller i Urin. H. T. ^{52/1903}. [A Modification of Forsell's Method of Showing the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Urine.] — C. one L. of urine is set apart in a separatory for 24 hours. The 10 lowest cub. centm. are tapped into a special pipette, the bottom of which is drawn out to a thin point, in which an air bubble remains. After standing for a while the point is broken off; T. B. will be found in the first drops that come out, without centrifugating. (v. sub *Rovsing*).

GRØNBECH, A.:

Demonstration af et Tilfælde af Næse-, Svælg- og Strubetuberkulose. D. oto-lar. Foren. 27' Nov. 1899, ref. i U. f. L. ^{51/1899}. [Demonstration of a Case of Nasal, Laryngeal and Pharyngeal Tuberculosis.]

GRØNBECH, A.:

Demonstration af to Tilfælde af helbredet Larynxtuberkulose. Ibidem 24' Febr. 1900, ref. ib. 1900. [Demonstration of two Cases of cured Laryngeal Tuberculosis.] — Favourable results obtained by sulphuricinate of phenolsodium.

DISCUSSION:

Schmiegelow prefers the curette & lactic acid.

GRØNBECH, A.:

Tuberculøs Tumor i Larynx. Ibidem 23' Nov. 1901, ref. ib. 8/1902. [Tuberculous Tumour in the Larynx.] — Report on cases.

GRØNBECH, A.: v. sub. *Buhl*.

HADERUP, V.:

Om Lupus behandlet med skarp Ske. U. f. L. 3' R. 20' Bd. 9/1875. [On Lupus treated with Curettement.] — Report on cases.

HAMBURGER, A. P. W.:

Tuberkuloseloven og Skolerne. U. f. L. 10/1907. [The Law on Tuberculosis and the Schools.] — Physicians who have the hygienic control of schools ought every year to systematically examine all children for tub. In 1906 in Esbjerg, H. found among 1695 children between 6 and 11 years who attended school as healthy, 27 cases of well pronounced pulmonary tub. Systematic tuberculosis examinations would also be desirable in sick-clubs, factories etc.

HANSEN, C. T.:

Lupus acneiformis faciei. D. dermat. Selsk. 4' Oct. 1899, ref. i H. T. 43/1899. Report on cases.

HANSEN, C. T.:

Lupus pernio (Besnier). Ibid. 6' Nov. 1901, ref. ibid. 3/1902. Report on cases.

HANSEN, C. T.:

Behandling af Lupus vulgaris med Frysning med Chloræthyl. H. T. 33/1903. [Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris with freezing by means of Chloride of Ethyl.] — Journals of 13 cases, two of which were cured and two improved. The cured and improved cases were of slight extension.

DISCUSSION:

Forchhammer: 36 cases in which this treatment had been tried came to Finsens Light-Institute to be treated with light-rays; only 2 of these were improved, 28 seemed worse for the freezing treatment.

HANSEN, C. T.: v. sub. *Forchhammer*.

HANSEN, C. T.:

Inoculationstuberkulose i venstre Tabatière. D. dermat. Selsk. 7' Marts 1906, ref. i H. T. 36/1906. [Tuberculosis from Inoculation in the left „Tabatière“.] — A case in a consumptive probably caused by rubbing the hand against the moustache.

HANSEN, EMIL:

Menton og andre Vinterkursteder paa Rivieraen. U. f. L. 6/1900. [Mentone and other Winter Health Resorts in the Riviera.] — Criticism of the extremely defective hygienic conditions in the Riviera.

HANSEN, HANS:

Findes der nogen Egn i Danmark, der kan byde særlige meteorologiske Betingelser for Anlæg af et Sanatorium for lungesygge? U. f. L. 31/1896, 5' R. 3' Bd. [Is there any Part of Denmark which offers special Meteorological Conditions for the Establishment of a Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Doubts that the nosological conditions in the southern Danish islands pointed out by *Carlsen* are due to the climate; they may be caused by the soil and the condition of the buildings.

HANSEN, HANS:

Tuberkulose og Højskoler. U. f. L. 30/1900. [Tuberculosis and Public High Schools.] — Report on 4 cases of tub., probably caused by infection in public High Schools.

HANSEN, HANS:

„Træk“. U. f. L. 27/1901. [„Draught“.] — Maintains with regard to open air treatment that draughts are detrimental.

HANSEN, P. N.:

Et Tilfælde af Urogenitaltuberkulose hos en 4-Aars Pige. B. f. L. 1899. [A Case of Urogenital Tuberculosis in a Girl of four Years.] — General view based on one case (complicated with tub. vulvæ; comparison of 15 cases from the literature on the subject).

HANSEN, P. N.:

Experimentelle, anatomiske og kliniske Studier over Nyretuberkulose. Disp. Copenhagen 1901 (Jac. Lund Publ.) 227 pages. I Plate. [Experimental, Anatomical and Clinical Studies of Tuberculosis of the Kidneys.] (v. infra.)

HANSEN, P. N.:

Die Ätiologie und Pathologie der chronischen Nierentuberkulose. (A revised section of the preceding work). N. m. A. Bd. 35, I, 20/1902 & Bd. 36, I, 4/1903. Study of 462 autopsies of tuberculosis of the kidneys in the Copenhagen Commune Hospital for 1884—1899. Moreover experiments on rabbits with subcutaneous or tracheal injection of T. B. simultaneously with traumatic action on the kidney or ligature of the ureter. This method sometimes succeeded in producing hematogeneous tuberculosis of the kidney. When the kidney was directly infected with T. B., infection occurred only

as an exception in the ureter and bladder, but frequently in the male genitalia, though not when a preceding ligature of the ureter was made. The corresponding results of sections and experiments show that tub. of the kidneys appears secundarily after tub. elsewhere, especially in the lungs; it arises hæmatogenously and is promoted by retension, traumas, calcifications in the kidney. Tub. in the urinary passages without affection of the genitalia always begins in the kidney; in combined urogenital tub. in man the kidney is also frequently the starting point; from the kidney or bladder tub. proceeds to the prostata through urethra posterior. The infection of the urinary cavities is caused by the tuberculous urine, not by progressive ulceration of the mucous membrane.

HANSEN, P. N.:

Arthroititis tuberculosa humeri sinistri. B. f. L. 1907. [Clinical Lecture at the Competition for the Post of Head Surgeon at the Royal Frederik's Hospital 2nd Oct. 1906.]

HANSEN, P. N.:

v. sub *Rovsing*.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Om et dansk Sanatorium for Brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. 51/1894. [On a Danish Sanatorium for Consumptives.]

HANSEN, SØREN:

Om Sanatoriet for Brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. 6/1895. [On the Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Discussion on the site of the first Danish sanatorium.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Om Lungesvindssottens Dødelighed i København. U. f. L. 5' R. 3' Bd. 6/1896 [On the Mortality of Pulmonary Consumption in Copenhagen.] — The fluctuations in the mortality from tuberculosis in Copenhagen 1870—1894. The mortality began to decrease even before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, but especially so after 1880. The decrease is due, for one thing, to improved hygienic conditions, further to the immigration of a healthy country population; an increase of mortality, however, between the ages of 35—45 years, points to the fact that a large number of the immigrants have died from tub. after about ten years. A comparison with the total number of deaths also shows a considerable decrease of mortality from tub.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Om Desinfektion efter Tuberkulose. U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. 51/1897. [On

Disinfection after Tuberculosis.] — Criticism of the measures of the Government Board.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Epidemiloven. U. f. L. 5' R. 6' Bd. 6—7/1899. [The Law on Epidemics.] — Demands for improved legislation on tub. (obtained a few years later).

HANSEN, SØREN:

Tuberkulosen i København. Betækn. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub., København 1902. [Tuberculosis in Copenhagen.] — The decade 1890—99 treated statistically, in the same manner as the statistics of *Th. Sørensen* for the period from 1865—74. Close correspondence between the two periods. Bakers, confectioners and masons show smaller, book-binders, printers and workmen in tobacco factories greater than average mortality from tub. Tables with charts on the mortality from tub. in the various quarters of Copenhagen; it stands in reverse relation to sparse population & high rents.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Etude sur la répartition de la tuberculose à Copenhague. København 1904. — On the basis of 3536 notifications of deaths from tub. in Copenhagen from 1898—1903, Hansen made investigations with the object of ascertaining whether there exist houses infected with tub. It appeared that wherever many deaths occurred in a house, the number of inhabitants was always proportional, so that special „tuberculous houses“ did not exist.

HANSEN, SØREN:

Haandbog i den danske Medicinallovgivning. Second Edition, Copenhagen 1905. (Gad Publ.) 310 pages. — Contains among other things the laws on tub.

HANSEN, TAGE:

Kirurgiske Meddelelser: 1) 4 Tilfælde af Knæledsresektioner med dertil knyttede Bemærkninger. H. T. 11/1884. [Surgical Reports: 1) 4 Cases of Kneejoint Resections and Observations on them.] — Report on cases with description of the technique employed.

HANSEN, TAGE:

Meddelelser om den operative Virksomhed paa Aarhus Amtssygehus i Aarhus fra 1. Juli 1882 til 30. Juni 1885.] H. T. 7/1886. [Reports on the Operative Work in the Aarhus County Hospital in Aarhus, from 1st July 1882 to 30th July 1885.] — Comprising report on 98 operations for tuberculous diseases.

HASLUND, A.:

Nogle Betragtninger over Behandlingen af Lupus med de Koch'ske Injektioner. H. T. 51/1890. [The Treatment of Lupus by Koch Injections considered in various aspects.] — Impressions from a journey to Berlin. Doubts even at that time that this remedy can cure lupus.

HASLUND, A.:

Beretning om Tilfælde af Lupus behandlede med Koch's Tuberkulin. H. T. 33/1891. [Reports on Cases of Lupus treated with Koch's Tuberculin.] — 15 detailed reports on lupus patients treated with tuberculin. In a few cases a certain favourable effect was noticed, but none of the cases showed a perfect cure.

HASLUND, A.:

Tilfælde af multipel Lupus vulgaris. D. dermat. Selsk. 1' Febr. 1899, ref. i H. T. 9/1899. [Cases of Multiple Lupus Vulgaris.] — Report on cases.

HASLUND, A.:

Lupus erythematosus. D. dermat. Selsk. 3' Oct. 1900, ref. i H. T. 45/1900. Report on cases.

HASLUND, A.:

Tilfælde af Hudtuberkulose. Ibidem 3' April 1901, ref. ibid. 25/1901. [Cases of Skin Tuberculosis.] — Report on cases.

HASLUND, A.:

Lupus helbredet ved Chloræthyl. Ibidem 5' Febr. 1902, ref. ibid. 16/1902. [Lupus cured with Chloride of Ethyl.] — Report on cases.

HASLUND, A.: v. sub. *Forchhammer*.

HASLUND, A.:

Et Tilfælde af Lupus vulgaris og tertiær Syphilis (kongenit?). Ibidem 5' Nov. 1902, ref. ibid. 6/1903. [A Case of Lupus Vulgaris and Tertiary Syphilis (Congenital?).]

HASLUND, A.:

Lupus humeri sin. & palpebræ sup. sin. Ibidem 5' April 1903, ref. H. T. 29/1903. — Report on cases.

HASSELBALCH, K. A.:

Om Lungernes Totalkapacitet. Festskrift ved Indv. af Finsensinstituttets Klinik f. indv. Sygd. København 1908. [On the Total Capacity of the Lungs.]

HASSELBALCH, K. A.:

Om Temperaturens Indvirkning paa Lungernes vitale Middelstilling. Supplementary investigations to the work of Bohr (v. sub. C. Bohr).

[On the Influence of Temperature on the Medium Vital State of the Lungs.]

HASTRUP, M.:

Bidrag til Nord-Grønlands Nosografi. H. T. ³²/1886. [Contribution to Nosography of North Greenland.] — In North Greenland H. considers the percentage of tuberculosis to be about 60 % of all diseases.

HAVEN, C. v.:

Nosografiske Bemærkninger om Grønland. U. f. L. 1882 & Medicinalber. f. Konger. Danmark 1876—77. [Nosographical Observations on Greenland.] — More than half of the population seem to suffer from infiltrations in the lungs. The climate, however, seems favourable to the patients, at any rate provided they get an ample supply of seal-beef, whereas vegetable food seems to have a detrimental effect.

HEIBERG, POUL:

De letale Tuberkulosestilfældes Varighed i en Række forskellige Erhverv. U. f. L. ⁴⁵/1902. [Duration of the Lethal Cases of Tuberculosis in a Series of Various Trades.] — From certificates of deaths in Copenhagen, 1890—99, males over twenty years of age were gathered into 14 groups according to their trades, and as a controlling parallel, 400 wives from the same trades were also collected, as the detrimental influences of the trades can scarcely extend to the women. As, on account of the necessary classification according to age, the material, from a statistical point of view, gave too small numbers, H. dared not draw conclusions on the duration of the disease in men and in women, but the method seems recommendable when more extensive material is procurable.

HEIBERG, POUL:

Slagternes Tuberkulosedødelighed i København i Aarene 1891—1900. U. f. L. ²⁵/1903. [Rate of Mortality from Tuberculosis in Butchers during the Years 1891—1900.]

HEIBERG, POUL:

Die Tuberkulosesterblichkeit unter den Schlächtern Kopenhagens in den Jahren 1891—1900. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 5, 1904. [The butchers did not seem to be differently situated with regard to tub. than the average of other groups of trade examined.]

HEIBERG, POUL:

Die Dauer der letalen Tuberkulosefälle in einer Reihe verschiedener Erwerbszweige. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 4, 1903.

HEIBERG, POUL:

Benutzung der städtischen Hospitäler Kopenhagens für Patienten mit tuberkulösen Brustleiden. Herausgeg. auf Veranl. d. Magistrats zu Kopenhagen. Tub. konferenz Kopenhagen 1904.

HEIBERG, POUL:

Utilisation des hôpitaux de la municipalité de Copenhague pour des malades atteints d'affections tuberculeuses de poitrine. Mém. prés. au congr. intern. d. la tub. Paris 1905.

HEIBERG, POUL:

Benutzung der städtischen Krankenhäuser Kopenhagens für Patienten mit tuberkulösen Brustleiden. Soziale Medizin u. Hyg. Bd. I, 1906.

HEIBERG, POUL:

Den tiltagende Brug af Hospitalsbehandling i en Række forskellige Sygdomme i København. Maanedsskr. f. Sundhedspleje. 1907. [Increasing Employment of Hospital Treatment for a number of Various Diseases in Copenhagen.]

HEIBERG, POUL & GREDSTED, H. V. S., & NIELSEN, K. M.: Das Hospitalswesen in København. Fortschr. d. Ingeniörewiss., 2, Gruppe, H. 14 (Assanierung von København) Leipzig 1907 (Engelmann). A table showing that in Copenhagen half of all deaths from consumption occur in hospitals (ten years ago only $\frac{1}{4}$). The town now possesses 400 beds constantly occupied by consumptives.

HELMS, O.:

Kurstedet Davos. U. f. L. 5' R. 6' Bd. 40/1899. [The Health Resort Davos.] — A description of the natural conditions and of sanatorial life in Davos.

HELMS, O.:

Beretning om Haslev Sanatoriets Virksomhed $\frac{29}{12}$ 1903— $\frac{31}{3}$ 1908. Beretning om Virksomheden i den danske Nationalforening til Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse 1904—1908. [Report on the Work of the Haslev Sanatorium, $\frac{29}{12}$ 1903— $\frac{31}{3}$ 1908.] — Annual reports on the working of the sanatorium, its number of inmates, method of treatment and results.

HELMS, O.:

Kvindelige Patienters Arbejde paa Haslev Sanatorium. H. T. 48/1905. [The Work of Female Patients in the Haslev Sanatorium.] — The patients are occupied in domestic and garden work. No detrimental effect of this work has been observed.

HELMS, O.:

Efterkur. Beretn. om Virks. i den danske Nationalforening t. Tub.s Bek. 1905

—06. [After-Cure.] — Popular description of the continued treatment at home.

HELMS, O.:

Kuren paa Haslev Sanatorium og dens Resultater. *ibidem* 1905—06. [The Treatment in the Haslev Sanatorium and its Results.]

HELMS, O.:

Om diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. *ibidem* 1906—07. [On Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Results of 19 such injections. Tuberculin is too violent in its effects in proportion to its comparatively slight utility.

HELMS, Ó.:

Patienternes Havearbejde paa Haslev Sanatorium. *ibidem* 1906—7. [Garden Work of the Patients in the Haslev Sanatorium.]

HERTEL, AXEL:

Bidrag til Belysning af Sygdomsforholdene i Barnealderen. U. f. L. 4^r R. 28^e Bd. 25/1893. [Contribution to the Illumination of Pathological Conditions in Childhood.] — Investigation of the frequency of various diseases, including tub., in 3650 school-children in Copenhagen, 1871—93 (v. *infra*).

HERTEL, AXEL:

Om Sundhedsforholdene i de højere Skoler i Norge. Med. Selsk. 4^e Febr. 1896, ref. i H. T. 13/1896. [On the Sanitary Conditions in the Higher Schools in Norway.] — Whereas the frequency of scrofula in Denmark is 22.4 % for boys, 16.0 % for girls, the corresponding figures for Norway are 3.8 % & 2.2 %.

HEMPEL, J. F.:

Hvorledes modarbejdes bedst Udbredelsen af de tre Samfunds-
onder: Tuberkulose, Alkoholisme og Kønssygdomme blandt Hærens Mandskab. Militærlægen 1904. [How to Counteract the Spread of the three Social Plagues: Tuberculosis, Alcoholism and Sexual Diseases among Soldiers.]

HINDHEDE, M.:

Byernes Forsyning med tuberkelfri Mælk. U. f. L. 16/1901. [The Supply of Tubercle-free Milk in the Towns.] — In the small town of Skanderborg Hindhede has established a milk-supply from a livestock which is kept tubercle-free by tuberculin tests. Encourages imitation.

HINDHEDE, M.:

Bemærkninger om Sanatorier og Sygehuse. H. T. 4/1903. [Remarks on Sanatoria and Hospitals.] — H. has treated 35 cases of consumption in a ward of an ordinary provincial hospital, and ob-

tained 11 cures on an average in 88 days. Thinks it natural to refer the grave cases of consumption to the sanatoria, while the hospitals should accept slight cases for treatment as well as serious ones. Proposes convalescent homes for tuberculous patients, where they are put to work.

HINDHEDE, M.:

Kommunale Tuberkulosehospitaller. H. T. ⁷/1903. [Municipal Hospitals for Tuberculosis.] — Controversy with *K. Faber* and *N. I. Strandgaard* on the above question.

HINDHEDE, M.:

Aabent Svar til Professor Saugman, Fakkegraven. U. f. L. ¹⁴/1906. — Sanatoriestatistiken. U. f. L. ¹⁸/1906. [Sanatorial Statistics.] — Controversy with *Saugman*.

HIRSCHSPRUNG, H.:

Bemærkninger om Empyem hos Børn. U. f. L. 3^r R. 13^r Bd. ¹⁴/1872. [Remarks on Empyema in Children.] — A characteristic of this disease in children is a relatively low temperature, a slight impairment of respiration, and the presence of a tympanitic border of 2—4 cm. along the spine from the base to the radix of the lung.

HIRSCHSPRUNG, H.:

Stort Hjertetuberkel hos et Barn. H. T. ⁴⁶/1881. [A Case of Large Tubercle of the Heart in a Child.]

HOFF, E. M.:

Om Kødkontrollen og Kødkontrolløven. Med. Selsk. 6^r Febr. 1900, ref. i H. T. ¹⁸/1900. [On the Inspection of Meat & the Law on Inspection of Meat] — Including the inspection of tuberculous meat.

HOFF, E. M.:

I Anledning af Tuberkuloseloven. U. f. L. ²/1906. [The Law on Tuberculosis.] — Concerning the form of the notification of tuberculous cases.

HOFF, E. M.:

Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Danmark 1877—1899 (fra 1891 i Samarbejde med *J. Carlsen*). [Official Reports on the Medical & Hygienic Conditions in Denmark.]

HOFF-HANSEN, E.:

Kystsanatoriet ved Juelsminde for skrofuløse og tuberkulose Børn. U. f. L. ²⁸/1903. [The Seaside Sanatorium of Juelsminde for Scrofulous and Tuberculous Children.] — Description of its situation and arrangement, as well as the annual report for 1902.

HOFF-HANSEN, E.:

Kystsanatoriet ved Juelsminde. U. f. L. ³⁰/1904 & ⁴⁴/1905. [Seaside Sa-

natorium at Juelsminde.] — Annual reports for 1903—4, with description of arrangement, domestic rules etc.

HOLM, NICOLAJ:

Lupusaffektionens Forhold til Skrofulosen, dens Diagnose og Behandling. Disp. Copenhagen 1878. [Lupus in Relation to Scrofula, its Diagnosis and Treatment.] — Report on 124 patients whose fate was traced by H. after their dismissal from the Commune Hospital in Copenhagen. Two thirds of these patients had been suffering or were suffering from other scrofulous symptoms, or from consumption. By hygienic dietetic treatment with codliver oil in the largest doses, several cases were cured, even without local treatment. 62 % cures, yet with frequent recidivations.

HOLM, THORBJØRN:

Om Lumbalpunkturen som diagnostisk Hjælpemiddel. Disp. Copenhagen 1900. [The Value of the Lumbar Puncture in Diagnosis]. — Lumbar puncture undertaken with a special apparatus in 73 cases of tubercular and 37 of cerebrospinal meningitis, with microscopical examination and pure cultures from the cerebrospinal fluid. H. nearly always succeeded in making the diagnosis by these means, finding T. B. in 80 % of the patients with tubercular meningitis, and in the remaining cases he made the diagnosis by means of the sterility of the evacuated fluid with regard to other bacteria.

HOLMER, V.:

Den laryngoskopiske Undersøgelse og dens Betydning for Strubesygdommenes Diagnose. Disp. Copenhagen 1866. [Laryngoscopical Examination and its Importance in the Diagnosis of Laryngeal Diseases.] — Chiefly a work of compilation.

HOLMER, V.:

Erfaringer med Hensyn til Vægtextensionens Anvendelse i Ledsygdommenes Behandling. H. T. ¹⁷/1870. [The Employment of Weight Extension in the Treatment of Diseases of the Joints. — Report on cases.

HOLMER, V.:

Om Resektion af Knæleddet i kroniske Knæledssygdomme. H. T. ⁴³/1872. [On Resection in Chronic Diseases of the Knee-Joint.] — Report on cases. Illustration of a suspension apparatus.

HOLMER, V.:

Nogle Tilfælde af Knæledsresektion. H. T. ¹/1875. [Some Cases of Knee-Joint Resection.] — Report on cases.

HOLST, ERIK:

Bidrag til en medicinsk Topografi af Herning. Maanedsskr. f. Sundhedspl. 1905. [Contribution to a Medical Topography of Herning.] — With information on the frequency of deaths from tuberculosis.

HOLST, MARINUS:

Lungetuberkulosen (Brystsygen). København 1901. (Hagerups Forlag). [Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption).] — Popular instruction.

HOLST, MARINUS:

Til Kollegerne i Anledning af min populære Bog om „Lungetuberkulose“. U. f. L. 45/1901. [To my Colleagues, Concerning my Popular Article on „Pulmonary Tuberculosis“.] — Controversy.

HORN, OSCAR:

Statistiske og kasuistiske Meddelelser fra Øresundshospitalets Sektionsstue. H. T. 25/1907. [Statistics and Report on Autopsies from the Post-mortem Room of the Øresund Hospital.] — 161 autopsies of tub. patients from 1906. In 71 cases pulmonary tub. was farthest advanced in the left lung, in 43 cases in the right lung. Detailed report on 6 cases of tubercular endometritis; in 5 of these cases no macroscopically visible tub. was shown in the ovaries; nevertheless T. B. were proved to be present in 9 of the 10 ovaries.

HORN, OSCAR:

Statistische und kasuistische Mitteilungen aus dem Seziersaale des kommunalen Krankenhauses „Øresund“ in Kopenhagen. Virchows Archiv Bd. 192, 1908.

HØRRING, O.: v. sub. *Forchhammer*.

HØJBERG, H. M. (Veterinarian):

6 Tilfælde af medfødt Tuberkulose hos Koen. Maanedsskr. f. Dyrl. 1898, Bd. 10. [6 cases of congenital tub. in cows.]

IACOBÆUS, H.:

Om Forandringer i Rygmarven og dens Hinder ved tuberkuløs Meningitis. Med. Selsk. 18' Febr. 1896, ref. i H. T. 14/1896. [On Changes in the Spinal Cord and its Membranes by Tuberculous Meningitis.]

IACOBÆUS, H.:

Bidrag til Læren om tuberkuløs meningitis spinalis og akut leucomyelitis. N. m. A. Bd. 28, 27/1896. [Contribution to the Doctrine of Tuberculous Meningitis Spinalis and Acute Leucomyelitis.] — A case of tuberculous cerebrospinal meningitis ascending from cauda equina to the medulla spinalis, perhaps directly infected from genital tuberculosis. With a microphotograph of medulla.

IACOBÆUS, H.:

DISCUSSION v. sub *S. Bang. H. Rørdam.*

IPSEN, EDV.:

Bidrag til Bedømmelsen af Knæledsresektionen udført for Tumor albus med særligt Hensyn til Enderesultaterne. Disp. Copenhagen 1881. [Contribution to the Appreciation of Knee-Joint Resections in Cases of Tumor Albus, with Particular Regard to the Final Results.] — 45 patients treated in Copenhagen hospitals between 1871—78, were traced 1—6½ years after the operation. 29 of them had been dismissed with satisfactory function of the extremity; in the majority the function still remained satisfactory.

IPSEN, EDV.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om „Trøjebehandlingen“ i Anledning af Dr. S. Levy's „supplerende Meddelelser“ i Hospitalstidende. H. T. 18/1885. [Some Observations on the „Jacket Treatment“, with Regard to Dr. S. Levy's „Supplementary Reports“ in the Hospital Journal.] — Recommends the use of plaster-jackets with inlaid shavings for adults. Illustration of a suspension apparatus and a spring bandage.

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Mennesketuberkulose af Udseende som Kvægets Perlesyge. H. T. 81/1904. [Human Tuberculosis, in Appearance like Bovine „Pearl Disease“.] — One case of „pearl disease“ in a little girl of 10 months. Autopsy with microscopy (1 illustration). Inoculation showed that the T. B. were not virulent to the calf, or only in a lesser degree.

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Menschentuberkulose vom Aussehen der Rinderperlsucht. Virchows Archiv Bd. 177, 1904.

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Nyere Undersøgelser over Hyppigheden af Tarmtuberkulose hos Mennesket. H. T. 24/1905. [Later Researches on the Frequency of Intestine Tuberculosis in Man.] — Summary report.

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Undersøgelser over primær Tuberkulose i Fordøjelseskkanalen. H. T. 24/1906. [Investigations of Primary Tuberculosis in the Digestive Canal.] — Together with *Fibiger's* 213 cases I. disposes of 498 autopsies of adults with 283 cases of tuberculosis, including 25 cases of primary tub. in the alimentary tract. I. further made post-mortem examinations of 102 children for tuberculosis, by very minute microscopical research, especially on the glandular

system, and by inoculations on guinea-pigs. Among these 102 children tub. was found in 28 cases, and 6 of these showed primary tub. in the alimentary canal, in addition to one case in which inoculation of the mesenteric glands in guinea-pigs produced tub., though a microscopical examination had shown no tub. in the glands. (In 2 of the 6 cases tub. was only shown microscopically and by inoculation).

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Untersuchungen über primäre Tuberkulose im Verdauungskanal. Berl. klin. Woch. 24/1906.

IPSEN, JOHANNES:

Recherches sur la fréquence de l'infection tuberculeuse primitive du canal digestif. Congr. intern. de la tub. Paris 1905 (comptes rendus T. 1, Paris 1906).

ISAGER, K.:

Hygiejnske Forhold i Ry Sogn og Allinge-Tulstrup Sogn. U. f. L. 48/1896, 5' R. 3' Bd. [Hygienic Conditions in the Parishes of Ry and Allinge-Tulstrup.] — Contains information on the frequency of tuberculosis in this part of Central Jutland. Preparatory study for the under-mentioned work („Some Features etc.).

ISAGER, K.:

Om Lungetuberkulosens Smitsomhed. U. f. L. 5' R. 3' Bd. 52/1896. [On the Infectiousness of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — Report on cases of village epidemics of tub. (Preparatory study to the under-mentioned work.)

ISAGER, K.:

„Skarp Ske“ og Tuberkulose. U. f. L. 5' R. 5' Bd. 7/1898. [Evidement and Tuberculosis.] — In a boy who had a suppurating adenitis treated with „évidement“ signs of propagation of tub. showed themselves. I. thinks that T. B. may possibly be mobilized by the operation.

ISAGER, K.:

Nogle Træk af Tuberkulosens Optræden paa Landet. Disp. Copenhagen 1901. [Some Features of the Appearance of Tuberculosis in the Country.] — An important epidemiological investigation on the mode of dissemination of tub. and its various forms. On account of favourable local conditions I. has been enabled since 1892 to follow up all cases of tub. in the country (Central Jutland) where he practices. The annual mortality from consumption in this district is 3 ‰, the total mortality from tub. is 4 ‰, and tub. appeared as rule in every 6th home. Examination of the di-

stribution of tub. in the homes, proved the striking fact that tub. appears epidemically. During the period in question (1892—98) several of the small villages showed numerous cases (in some of them even 50 % of the homes were infected). Numerous examples show that this appearance in foci was due to direct infection, either within the homes or from neighbour to neighbour. Like scabies, tub. as a rule requires intimate intercourse for infection. In 75 % of 92 cases of consumption the probable source of infection was proved to be a tub. person; but in a very large proportion of cases the infection had taken place at a very remote date. Out of 14 cases of tub. meningitis 9 originated in intimate intercourse with consumptives, and 2 others probably did so also. Out of 34 previously free homes 13 were infected by close proximity, and 12 by admission of consumptives into the home. The most frequently proved source of infection was the advanced consumptives, yet sometimes also examples of infection from consumptives in an early stage have been noted. Consumption in old people has been proved to be frequently overlooked, but is therefore a particularly dangerous source of infection. I. has not been able to prove infection from cattle. Children are most frequently infected; in adults infection often for a long time manifests itself only by indefinite anæmic and dyspeptic symptoms etc. Out of 42 cases of primary pleurisy 16 appeared in people who were exposed to infection. Erythema nodosum also seems to be a frequent product of tubercular infection.

ISAGER, K.:

Zum Auftreten der Tuberkulose auf dem Lande. — Epidemiologische Untersuchungen. N. M. A. 1902. Bd. 35, ¹ & ⁸/1902.

ISAGER, K.:

Die Frauenheilstätte bei Ry. Tuberculosis Bd. 3, 1904. [The Sanatorium for Women in Ry.]

ISAGER, K.:

Beretning om Ry Sanatoriets Virksomhed, September 1903—31' Marts 1908. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1904—1908. [Report on the Work of the Ry Sanatorium, Sept. 1903—31st March 1908.]

IVERSEN, AXEL:

Om Artrektomien, særligt af Knæleddet. H. T. ¹⁶/1885. [On Artrectomia, especially of the Knee-Joint.] — 5 cases of tub. knee diseases with a detailed description of the operative technique and the method of bandaging.

IVERSEN, AXEL:

Om Hæmaturi. Med. Selsk. 27. Nov. 1888, ref. i H. T. 6/1889. [On Hæmaturia.] — Treats among other things of tub. in the kidneys and the bladder as cause of hæmaturia.

IVERSEN, AXEL:

v. sub *Plum.*

JACOBSEN, LUDVIG:

Om Resektion af Høfteleddet i Tilfælde af Caries og Suppuration. Disp. Copenhagen 1874 (Eibe Publ.) 253 pages. [On Resection of the Hip-Joint in Cases of Caries and Suppuration.] — Comparison of 250 resections (partly collected from literature) with 63 cases from the Copenhagen hospitals treated in a different way. J. recommends resection as the only justifiable treatment in all cases of suppurative and carious coxitis.

JACOBY, E.:

DISCUSSION v. sub *K. Faber.*

JANSEN, HANS:

Eksperimentelle Studier over Finsen-Behandlingens Virkemaade (særlig med Henblik paa Lupus vulgaris). Disp. Copenhagen 1906. [Experimental Studies on the Effect of the Finsen Treatment (especially with Regard to Lupus Vulgaris).] — Treats among other things of the power of light to kill T. B. in the tissues. Tuberculin was shown to be light-proof. Histological researches on the course of the reaction of light in tuberculous tissue, made partly on lupus, partly on cutaneous tub. in guinea pigs, and on corneal tub. in rabbits. The cure of lupus by light-rays is not attained by killing the T. B. but by destroying the pathological elements of the tissue by light.

JANSEN, HANS:

Om Cytodiagnostik af Pleuraexsudater. N. T. f. T. Bd. 4, 1905—06. [On Cytodiagnosis of Pleuritic Exudates.] — Examination of 22 pleuritic exudates; 10 of the cases were primary or undoubtedly tuberculous forms. Exudates containing a majority of lymphocytic and no endothelial cells are as a rule tuberculous.

JANSEN, HANS:

v. sub *Saugman.* *N. I. Strandgaard.*

JASTRAU, H.:

Nogle Randbemærkninger til en færøisk Tuberkuloselov ved Fysikus Boeg. U. f. L. 45/1906. [Some Marginal Observations on a Tuberculosis Law for the Faroe Islands by Superintendent Physician Boeg.] — Controversial.

JENSEN, CHRISTIAN:

Tuberkulosestationer. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1906—07. [„Stations for Tuberculosis“.] — Outline of the dispensary movement in Germany based on personal observation, with a proposal for adapting it to Danish conditions and of establishing a dispensary in Copenhagen.

JENSEN, C. O. (Veterinarian):

Om Tuberkulose hos Hunden og Katten. Maanedsskr. f. Dyrl. 3' Bd. 1891. [On Tuberculosis in Cats and Dogs.] — Reports on 29 cases in dogs and 25 in cats. In the dogs, where J. points out the tendency to emollition of the tub. tissue, tub. most frequently appeared in the lungs and the glands of the thoracic cavity, in the cats in the mesenteric glands, as well as in the lungs and kidneys. In one case primary tub. was found in the uterus.

JENSEN, C. O.:

Oversigt over danske Dyrlægers Forsøg med Tuberkulin. Ibidem Bd. 4, 1892. [Conspectus of Tuberculin Tests made by Danish Veterinarians.]

JENSEN, C. O.:

v. sub *Fibiger & Jensen*.

JENSEN, EDMUND:

Et Tilfælde af tuberkuløs Iritis. The Ophthalmological Society of Copenhagen, 11th Oct. 1905, ref. in H. T. 8/1906. [A Case of Tuberculous Iritis.]

JENSEN, N.:

v. sub *Rørdam*.

JENSEN, VILHELM:

Tuberkulose. Outline of the Instruction given at a Public University Extension 1908. [Tuberculosis.]

JENSEN, VILHELM:

Smitte og Smitteveje. Ibidem 1905. [Infection and Ways of Infection.] — Popular lectures.

JERSILD, O.:

Lupus pharyngis et lupus pedis sin. D. dermat. Selsk. 4' Marts 1908, ref. i H. T. 30/1908. — Report on cases.

JESPERSEN, CHR.:

Byen Alger som Vinteropholdssted. H. T. 1/1872. [The Town of Algiers as a Winter Resort.] — Meteorological and natural conditions judged after staying there through one winter.

JESSEN, JUL.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Toleransen ligeoverfor Kreosot og om

dette Middels Værd ved Behandlingen af Lungetuberkulosen. U. f. L. ³⁴/1891, 4' R. 24' Bd. [Some Remarks on Tolerance with Regard to Creosote and on the Value of this Remedy in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis] — Recommends creosote in large doses (1—6 gram daily), based on 22 cases.

JOHANSEN, ANDERS:

Om Tuberkulosens Udbredelse i en Del af Randers Amt. U. f. L. ²⁵⁻²⁷/1898, 5' R. 5' Bd. [On the Frequency of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a Part of the Randers Diocese.] — Information on the mortality from tub. from 1886—96 in a population of 40,708 individuals in 59 parishes in Djursland (Jutland) was gathered through the physicians at the initiative of V. Krohn. Total mortality 17.76 pro mille. Mort. from tub. 1.23 pro mille. Tables arranged according to sex and age, position in life, family disposition, duration in the different classes of age etc. Average duration 2—3 years. The more scattered the population and the more rural its mode of life, the less tub. in the men, absolutely, as well as relatively to the women.

JUELL, C. C.:

Om Oprettelsen af et dansk Sanatorium samt Tilsvær herom til Hr. Dr. Chr. Saugman. U. f. L. ²/1895, 5' R. 2' Bd. [On the Establishment of a Danish Sanatorium and Reply on the Subject to Dr. Chr. Saugman.]

JUELL, C. C.:

Mit sidste Gensvar i Sanatoriesagen til Hr. Dr. Saugman. Ibidem ⁶/1895. [My last Reply to Dr. Saugman on the Sanatoria Question.] — Controversy regarding the site of the first sanatorium.

KAABER, N. G.:

Til Diazoreaktionens Teknik. H. T. ²³/1902. [On the Technique of the Diazoreaction.] — K. examined the urines of a number of patients in the German sanatorium Hohenhonnef as to the diazo-reaction. All patients with constant diazo-reaction died within a year after its first appearance. The reaction was made by means of paramidoacetophenon.

KAARSBERG, HANS:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Diagnosen og Behandlingen af Coxitis. U. f. L. ²¹/1892, 4' R. 6' Bd. [Some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Coxitis.] — Conspectus with report on cases.

KAARSBERG, HANS:

Drængen ved Lupus nasi. U. f. L. ⁴⁴/1896, 5' R. 3' Bd. [Drainage in

Lupus Nasi.] — Greatly prolonged use of fenestrated rubber drain in order to prevent retraction.

KAARSBERG, HANS:

Amtskommunale Plejehjem. U. f. L. 51/1906. [Diocesan Asylums.] — Complains that the Sanatorial movement is not supported by sufficiently effective working for popular information on the subject. The importance of nursing homes for incurable consumptives.

KABELL, S.:

Nationalforeningen og Sanatorierne. U. f. L. 28 & 35/1901. [The National Antituberculosis Association and the Sanatoria.] — Is of opinion that small sanatoria of 20 beds are preferable.

KEMP, SKAT:

Et Tilfælde af Salpingitis tuberculosa diagnosticeret ved Tuberkulininjektion. H. T. 18/1906. [A Case of Salpingitis tuberculosa diagnosed by Tuberculin Injection.] — General survey (with report of one case).

KIÆR, GOTTLIEB:

Tre Tilfælde af akut miliaer Svælg-tuberkulose. U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. 52/1894. [Three Cases of Acute Miliary Pharyngeal Tuberculosis.]

KIÆR, GOTTLIEB:

Lupus nasi. D. otolaryng. Foren. 8' April 1899, ref. i U. f. L. 31/1899, 5' R. 6' Bd. [Report on cases.]

KIÆR, GOTTLIEB:

Lupus nasi et gingivæ. Tumor tub. sept. cartil. nasi. Ibidem 20' Oct. 1900, ref. ib. 51/1900.

KIÆR, GOTTLIEB:

Tub. laryngis hos et 5-aars Barn. Ibidem 27' Febr. 1901, ref. ib. 23/1901. [Tub. Laryngis in a Child of five Years.] — Report on cases.

KIÆR, HOLGER:

Meddelelser om Grønland. U. f. L. 18—20/1900. [Reports on Greenland.] — In North Greenland over 50 % of all individuals under 25 years seem to have shown symptoms of tub. Infection through the alimentary canal seems to play a part. Many cases seem to be cured. Pulmonary tub. is so common that hemoptysis is looked upon with indifference. Tuberculous meningitis in children is among the most frequent causes of death. Tub. of the bones is frequent. Classic „scrofula“ has not been observed by K, neither has lupus. Pleurisy is not frequent.

KJELGAARD:

Morfiminjektioner forsøgt som systematisk Behandling ved Hæ-

moptyse. H. T. ¹¹/1897. [Injections of Morphia Tried as Systematic Treatment in Hemoptysis.] — Report on cases.

KJER-PETERSEN, R.:

En Objektglaskurv. Bidrag til Tuberkelbacillfarvningens Teknik. H. T. ⁴⁰/1903. [An Object-Glass Basket. Contribution to the Technique of Staining Tubercle Bacilli.] — A wire-basket in which the object-glasses are dipped into the staining liquid so as to avoid touching the glasses.

KJER-PETERSEN, R.:

Ueber die numerischen Verhältnisse der Leucocyten bei der Lungentuberkulose. Würzburg 1906 (Stuber). — On the basis of several thousands of uniform and particular careful countings of leucocytes, K.-P. examined how far there exists a relation between the number of leucocytes and the prognosis in consumption with a rather negative result. There exists no relation between the extent of the disease and the number of leucocytes. K.-P. supposes that an unusually high number of leucocytes by prolonged fever in the third stage indicates a secondary infection, and an unusually low number, the propagation of the tuberculous process.

KJER-PETERSEN, R.:

v. sub. *Saugman*.

KJER-PETERSEN & A. REYN:

Observations on the Opsonins with special Regard to Lupus vulgaris. The Lancet, March 28 & April 4, 1908. — K. P. and R. found the same opsonic index in patients with lupus as in healthy persons. No rise of opsonic index has shown itself after tuberculin treatment of lupous patients and no such case treated after Wright's method showed any change for the better. The authors emphasize that, after all, it is impossible to judge the opsonic index without due regard to the statistical counting rules which seem to have been neglected hitherto.

KJER-PETERSEN, R. & C. H. WÜRTZEN:

Om kunstig Pneumothorax. Nogle tekniske Vink. H. T. ¹⁸/1908. [On Artificial Pneumothorax. Some technical Hints.] — Proposes the application of a canula without aperture at the point, but with a lateral split. Besides an ordinary manometer a medium-pressure manometer ought to be used. The nitrogen should be introduced into the pleura entirely by the negative thoracical pressure.

KLEE, FR. E.:

Beretning for Aarene 1884—1885 for Silkeborg Vandkuranstalt. H. T. 13/1886. [Report for the Years 1884—1885 on the Water-Cure Establishment in Silkeborg.] — Report on cases of consumption treated in the Water-Cure Establishment.

KLEE, FR. E.:

Om Silkeborg Vandkuranstalt, dens Udvikling, dens Kurmetoder og enkelte af dens Behandlingsmetoder. Med. Selsk. 5' April 1892 & U. f. L. 4' R. 25' Bd. 36—37/1892. [On the Silkeborg Water-Cure Establishment, its Development, Methods of Cure and a few of its Modes of Treatment.] — K. was the first physician in Denmark, who tried systematic open-air treatment in a number of cases of phthisis. He combined this treatment with hydrotherapy, especially modified Scotch douche.

KLEE, FR. E.:

Discussion v. sub. S. Bang. H. Rørdam.

KLEIN, VALDEMAR:

Tilfælde af Tuberculosis laryngis betydelig bedret under Behandling med sulforicinsurt Fenolnatrium. D. otolaryng. Selsk. 19' Oct. 1901, ref. i U. f. L. 1/1902. [Cases of Tuberculosis Laryngis considerably improved under Treatment with sulphoricinate of phenolsodium.]

KLEIN, VALDEMAR:

Et Tilfælde af Tuberculosis nasi. Ibidem 26' Oct. 1904, ref. ib. 14/1905. [A Case of Tuberculosis Nasi.] — Report on cases.

KLEIN, VALDEMAR:

v. sub J. Møller.

KOCK, AAGE:

Ueber die therapeutische Anwendung der Kakodylverbindungen bei Lungentuberkulose. N. m. A. Bd. 35, 5 & 9/1902. — 29 cases. The effect exactly resembles that of arsenic. Increased number of red blood corpuscles. Mostly favourable influence on the symptoms.

KOEFOED, P.:

Ajaccio som Vinterstation. H. T. 44/1882. [Ajaccio as a Winter Station.] — On basis of winter's sojourn in Ajaccio, K. describes the conditions there as more favourable than those of the Riviera.

KRAFT, LUDVIG:

Om Nyrelidelsernes chirurgiske Behandling. B. f. L. 1888. [On Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys.] — Summary. Including report on cases of tub. of the kidneys.

KRAFT, LUDVIG:

10 Nyreoperationer, udførte paa Kommunehospitalet i København

i 1888. N. m. A. Bd. 21, ¹¹/1889. [10 Kidney Operations, performed at the Commune Hospital in Copenhagen in 1888.] — Including cases of tub. of the kidneys.

KRISTENSEN, K. P.:

Serøs (tuberkuløs?) Pleuritis og Peritonitis hos to Søstre. H. T. ³¹/1902. [Serous (tuberculous?) Pleuritis and Peritonitis in two Sisters.]

KROHN, V.:

v. sub *A. Johansen*.

KÜHL, J. V.:

Typografernes Sanatorium, Fredensborg. U. f. L. ⁴¹/1904. [The Typographers' Sanatorium, Fredensborg.] — Criticism of some of the conditions at this sanatorium.

KÜHL, J. V.:

I Anledning af den nye Tuberkuloselov. U. f. L. ⁵²/1905. [In Reference to the New Law on Tuberculosis.] — Discussion of certain stipulations in the law, especially on compulsory notification.

KÜHL, J. V.:

I Anledning af Tuberkuloseloven. U. f. L. ³/1906. [In Reference to the Law on Tuberculosis.]

LANGE, C.:

v. sub *B. Bang*. *C. J. Salomonsen*.

LANGE, V.:

Kliniske og therapeutiske Meddelelser. Copenhagen 1894 (Gyldendal Publ.). 193 pages. [Clinical and Therapeutical Reports.] — Among other things remarks on the relations of chronic tonsillitis to scrofula and tub.

LANGHOFF, B.:

Tuberkulosens Optræden i Egnen ved Kjellerup i Jylland. U. f. L. ³²/1898, ⁵' R. 5' Bd. & Medicinalber. f. Konger. Danmark for 1896, København 1898. [The Frequency of Tub. in the Country near Kjellerup in Jutland.] — Scrofula very frequent, but osseous localisations rare. Pulmonary tub. frequent and of rather bad prognosis. A local focus of infection is mentioned (the village of Vinderslev).

LARSEN, ARNOLD:

Exstirpatio tali ved tuberkuløs Arthrititis. Disp. Copenhagen 1890 (Jac. Lund Publ.). 374 pages. [Exstirpatio tali in Tuberculous Arthrititis.] — 51 operations from various Danish hospitals. In 26 cases the talus was extirpated. If tub. cannot be entirely removed the talus ought to be extirpated. Recommends a modification of the Hueter transverse incision.

LARSEN, ARNOLD:

Om Behandling af Fodledstuberkulose. H. T. ²²/1890. [On the Treatment of Foot-Joint Tuberculosis.] — Discussion with reference to the above.

LARSEN, ARNOLD:

Fodledstuberkulosens Behandling paa Kysthospitalet. H. T. ²⁸/1890. [Treatment of Foot-Joint Tuberculosis in the Seaside Hospital of Refsnæs.] — Conservative treatment with sea-bathing and local Scotch douche.

LARSEN, ARNOLD:

v. sub *K. Poulsen*.

LARSEN, C. A.:

Kasuistiske Meddelelser fra Ribe Amts Sygehus. H. T. ⁵¹/1898. [Reports on Cases from the Hospital of Ribe Diocese.] — One case of tub. art. manus.

LARSEN, C. A.:

Kasuistiske Meddelelser fra Ribe Amtssygehus i Varde. H. T. ⁸/1890. [Reports on Cases from the Varde Hospital of Ribe Diocese.]

LARSEN, C. A.:

Om operativ og ikke operativ Behandling af Tuberculosis cavitatis abdominis. H. T. ⁴⁴/1900. [On Operative or Non-Operative Treatment of Tuberculosis Cavitatis Abdominis.] — Reports on cases.

LARSEN, C. A.:

Om Behandling af Lungetuberkulose paa Provinssygehuse. H. T. ¹/1903. [On the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Provincial Hospitals.] — 68 patients were treated sanatorially in an ordinary hospital with good results. The hospitals ought to extend their treatment of pulmonary tub.

LARSEN:

Tuberkulosesanatorier. U. f. L. ¹³/1904. [Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.] — A proposal that life insurance concerns and savings banks should use their reserve funds for building sanatoria.

LARSEN, O. V.:

3 Laparotomier fra Randers Sygehus. H. T. ²³/1893. [3 Cases of Laparotomia from the Randers Hospital.] — Report on cases.

LAUB, H.:

v. sub *B. Bang*.

LEERBECK, J.:

Et lille Bidrag til Bedømmelsen af Bjærgkursteder for Brystsygdomme med særligt Hensyn til Davos. U. f. L. ¹⁷⁻¹⁸/1875, 3' R.

19th Bd. [A Small Contribution to the Criticism of Mountain Health Resorts for Diseases of the Chest, with particular Reference to Davos.] — Criticism of the conditions of Davos at the time.

LEHMANN, HENRIK:

Tuberkulose-loven og Skolerne. U. f. L. 47/1906. [The Law on Tuberculosis and the Schools.] — The consequences of the law on tuberculosis with regard to teachers and children. Discusses the establishment of special schools for tub. children.

LEHMANN, HENRIK:

Tuberkulose-loven og Skolerne. U. f. L. 4/1907. [The Law on Tuberculosis and the Schools.] — Discussion occasioned by the above.

LEHMANN, HENRIK:

Tuberkulose-loven i Skolerne. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1907/s. [The Law on Tuberculosis in the Schools.] — Researches on the spread of tub. among the children who frequent the public schools in Denmark, with the exception of those in Copenhagen.

LEHMANN, I. C.:

Om de kroniske Brystsygdommes Tilbagevirkning paa Kredsløbet. B. f. L. 1869. [On the Reaction of Chronic Diseases of the Chest on the Circulation.] — An examination based on 167 autopsies on the frequency & pathogeny of phenomena of stasis in various organs in pulmonary tub. and other diseases of the chest.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Lungesvindlotens Aarsager, Udbredelse og hygiejniske Behandling. Copenhagen 1880 (Lehmann & Stage) 106 pages. [The Causes, Frequency and Hygienic Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — A description of geographical, clinical, social, local, hereditary, and etiological factors, compilation of the scattered items of information found on the appearance of tub. in Denmark.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Die Lungenschwindsucht, ihre Verbreitung und ihre hygieinische Behandlung. Hamburg 1881. 75 S. — The same in translation.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Et Bidrag til Belysning af Sygeligheden i Skolerne. Copenhagen 1881. [A Contribution to the Information on the Degree of Ill Health in Schools.] — Including the frequency of tub.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Nogle Undersøgelser om Dødeligheden af Lungesvindlot i Kjøbenhavn. Copenhagen 1882 (Lehmann & Stage). 40 pages. [Some Researches on the Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Copenhagen.]

— Statistic work based on the tables of mortality in Copenhagen. Contrary to the hitherto accepted belief, L. shows here, that in males of the age between 26—55 years and in females between the ages of 15—55 years the rate of mortality (on an average 3.54 pro mille in males, 2.61 in females) remains almost unchanged at the different ages; in relation to the number of living persons of each class of age, the mortality increases from a minimum (in males between 10 & 15 years, in females between 5 and 10 years) uninterruptedly up to the 75th year.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Dødeligheden af Lungesvindst i de danske Byer i Forhold til den levende Befolkning i de forskellige Aldersklasser og Køn. H. T. 44/1884 & Ergänzungsh. z. Centralbl. f. Gesundheitspfl. Bd. 1. [Mortality from Pulmonary Consumption in the Danish Towns in relation to the living Population in the Different Classes of Age and Sex.]

— Statistic work based on 7000 monthly tables of deaths. Comparison between Copenhagen and the provincial towns. Calculated per thousand of living individuals, *the mortality from consumption* is proved to increase with the size of the towns, and — *contrary to the views maintained hitherto* — it *increases with advancing years up to old age*. (Züelzer and Dövertie only came to similar results without, however, entering more closely into the significance of it). — Whereas nearly all cases of consumption under 20 years of age have a course of 1—3 years, the duration increases steadily with age, yet after the age of 55 one third of the cases have a course of less than 3 years. 7 towns in the North West of Jutland show 50 per cent greater mortality from consumption than 5 towns in the South-Eastern Danish Islands. Advanced childhood and old age are specially exposed in the rougher climate.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Bidrag til Kundskab om Lungesvindstens Forekomst i Danmark, særligt i Byerne. Copenhagen 1886 (Lehmann & Stage) 183 pages. [Contribution to the Knowledge on the Appearance of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Denmark, especially in the Towns.] — Statistic work based on the monthly tables of mortality from the provincial towns 1876—83. The mortality from consumption (2.37 p. m.) is $\frac{1}{5}$ less than in Copenhagen (3.00 p. m.) which is due to the men, whose mortality in Copenhagen exceeds that of the women by $\frac{1}{3}$, in the provinces nearly equals it. The mortality from consumption increasing with age is also found here, yet less constant with regard to the women, probably in connection with the slower course of the

disease in the provinces. Scattered information on the appearance of tub. in the various parts of the country. Proposals for hygienic improvements.

LEHMANN, JULIUS:

Om Svindsotسدødelighedens Aftagen. Tidsskr. f. Sundhedspl. 1' R. Bd. 7, 1900. [On the Decrease of Mortality from Consumption.] — Tables of mortality, in Copenhagen from 1835, in the provinces from 1860—1898. The strong decrease of mortality from consumption which is even more pronounced in the provinces than in Copenhagen, appears distinctly even about 1875, so it cannot be exclusively attributed to the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, though decrease after the year 1890 may be connected with it.

LEMCHE, JOHAN:

Korrespondance. U. f. L. ²²/1901. [Correspondance.] — Proposal that the shareholders in Vejlefjord Sanatorium should give their coupons to the establishment of free places (which was subsequently done to a great extent).

LEMCHE, JOHAN:

Tuberkuloseanmeldelserne. U. f. L. ³⁶ & ³⁹/1907. [Compulsory Notifications of Tuberculosis.] — Discussion on their proper form.

LENDROP, OTTO:

Om Spondylitis af de øverste Halshvirvler i Barnealderen. H. T. ²⁹⁻³²/1895. [On Spondylitis of the Upper Vertebra of the Neck in Childhood.] — On the basis of 10 journals from Queen Louise's Hospital for Children a description is given on the etiological and clinical conditions of the disease.

LEVISON, F.:

Svindsoten og dens Forebyggelse. Copenhagen 1890. [Consumption and its Prevention.] — Popular.

LEVISON, F.:

Tuberculosis. Denmark, its medical organization, hygiene and demography. Copenhagen 1891. — Report (in English) on the frequency of human and animal tuberculosis in Denmark.

LEVISON, F.:

Discussion v. sub. S. Bang.

LEVY, AD.:

Redegjørelse for Virksomheden paa Kjøbenhavns Garnisonssygehus' Klinik og Poliklinik for Øre-, Næse-, Svælg- og Strubesygtomme 1888—93. H. T. ⁶⁻⁷/1892 & ⁴³ ⁴⁵/1893. [Account of the Work Achieved in the Clinique & Poli-Clinique of the Military Hospital

in Copenhagen for Diseases of the Ear, the Nose, the Pharynx and Larynx, 1888—93.] — Report on cases.

LEVY, FRITZ:

Om serøse Exsudater i Pleurahulen og disses operative Behandling. Disp. Copenhagen 1879 (C. A. Reitzel). 260 pages. [On Serous Exudates in the Cavity of the Pleura and their Operative Treatment.] — A series of researches on the chemical and physical qualities of serous exudates (53 analyses). Relation of the prognosis to the qualities of the exudate. Technique and indications of the thoracentesis. Statistics of 998 cases of pleurisy treated in Copenhagen hospitals 1870—78.

LEVY, H.:

Knudeformede Tuberkulider i Huden? D. dermat. Selsk. 7. Marts 1906, ref. i H. T. ³⁶/1906. [Nodular Tuberculids in the Skin?] — One case.

LEVY, SIGFRED:

Bidrag til den mekaniske Behandling af Ryggens Deformiteter. Kliniske Studier. Copenhagen 1884 (Gyldendal) 138 pages, 4 lith. tables. [Contribution to the Mechanical Treatment of the Deformities of the Back. Clinical Studies.] — Treatment with immovable jackets, its technique and mode of effect. Illustration of a movable „shield“ corset and of an apparatus for changing the vertical posture of the patient to a horizontal one after the application of the jacket.

LEVY, SIGFRED:

Om Trøjebehandling. H. T. ¹¹/1885. [On the Jacket Treatment.] Description of certain details in *Sayre's* method.

LEVY, SIGFRED:

v. sub. *Slomann*.

LICHT, CHR. DE FINE:

Studier over Jodoformbehandlingen ved Tuberkulose. Disp. Copenhagen 1893 (Jac. Lund). 236 pages. [Studies on Jodoform Treatment of Tuberculosis.] — Examinations at the Seaside Hospital at Refsnæs of pus from abscesses in 34 patients with scrofulous diseases. Three cases only showed secondary infection. 31 inoculations on guinea pigs and rabbits gave tub. in 29 cases. Attempts to cure tub. in animals with iodoform was mostly unsuccessful. Injections of iodoform in abscesses of 41 children resulted in 15 cures, 13 improved, 10 unchanged and 3 exacerbated cases. Injection in 16 tuberculous joints gave 1 cure, 9 improvements.

LIISBERG, J.:

Studier over nogle fysiske Kavernesyptomer. Disp. Copenhagen 1883

(A. Host & Son). 129 pages. [Studies on some Physical Cavern-Symptoms.] — Criticism of the various cavern symptoms with special regard to the diagnosis of the shape of the cavern, on the basis of 24 cases, partly from *Gerhardt's* clinique in Würzburg, partly from Copenhagen hospitals.

LIISBERG, J.:

Vejledning i Undersøgelse af Brystorganerne. 1st Ed. Copenhagen 1886 (A. Host & Son). 206 pages. 2nd Ed. by *Fr. Lützhøft*, ibid. 1904. 210 pages. [Instructions in the Examination of the Organs of the Chest.] — A much used Manual.

LIISBERG, J.:

Om Kuranstalterne for Brystsvage i Gørbersdorf og Falkenstein. U. f. L. 19–21/1887, 4' R. 16' Bd. [The Sanatoria in Gørbersdorf and Falkenstein.] — Proposes public sanatoria in Denmark.

LIISBERG, J.:

Nogle usædvanlige Tilfælde af Pneumothorax. U. f. L. 4' R. 27' Bd. 12/1893. [Some unusual Cases of Pneumothorax.] — Report on cases. Among others a case of cured pneumothorax with simultaneous cure of the causal pulmonary tuberculosis. A case of pneumothorax, presumably caused by development of air from the frothy exudate in the pleura.

LORENTZEN, CARL:

Kampen mod Tuberkulosen i Frankrig. Hjælpestuer for Tuberkulose-Patienter. Sanatorier og Landbrugskolonier for brystsyge Børn. Betænk. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902. [The Struggle against Tuberculosis in France. „Assistant-Rooms“ for Tuberculous Patients. Sanatoria and Agricultural Colonies for Consumptive Children.] — Examination of the adaptability of the dispensary principle in Denmark. Co-operation of the directors and the physicians of the sick clubs will be able to some extent to replace the work of the dispensaries. — Reasons in favour of special children's sanatoria. Recommendation of agricultural colonies after the French system, combined with the children's sanatoria.

LORENTZEN, CARL:

Tuberkuloseforedrag. ibidem. [Lectures on Tuberculosis.] — On the opportunity of popular lectures on tuberculosis especially for schoolchildren. How they have been established in Denmark through means granted by the State.

LORENTZEN, CARL:

Discussion v. sub *J. Carlsen*.

LUND, F. C.:

Ortopædiske Meddelelser fra et Ophold i New-York. U. f. L. 3^r R. 21^r Bd. 1876. [Orthopedic Communications from a Sojourn in New York.] — Description of *Taylor's* treatment of spondylitis.

LUND, F. C.:

Hoftebetændelsens mekaniske Behandling. II^r nord. Lægekongr. i Goteborg 1876, & H. T. 33/1876. [Mechanical Treatment of the Coxitis.] — A comparison of the methods of treatment of *Sayre* and *Taylor*.

LUND, NIELS C.:

Iagttagelser fra Færøerne navnlig angaaende epidemiske Sygdomme. Disp., Copenhagen 1884 (Gyldendal). With one Map. [Observations from the Færoe Islands, especially Concerning Epidemic Diseases.] — Pulmonary consumption was „exceedingly rare“ at the time. In Suderø it formed 0, 1 % of the cases in Lund's practice. Only 2—4 slight cases of scrofula occurred annually.

LUND, P. C.:

Tuberkulosen hos Mennesker og Kvæg. H. T. 34/1867. [Tuberculosis in Man and in Cattle.] — As a unique experiment (!) Lund reared one of his children for a whole year on the milk of a tub. cow. Whereas all L.'s other children had always been healthy this child at the age of 8 months contracted a scrofulous conjunctivitis of long duration followed by otorrhoea. On killing the cow he found among other things a pulmonary cavity in condensed tissue. L. desires examinations of the frequency of bovine tuberculosis, as he supposes it to be the cause of scrofula (v. sub *U. C. Tscherning*).

LUND, P. C.:

Tuberkulosen hos Mennesker og Kvæg. H. T. 43/1877. [Tuberculosis in Man and Cattle.] — Controversy with *U. C. Tscherning* on the interpretation of the above-mentioned experiment.

LUNDH, KARL:

Tuberkulinbehandlingen i „Deutsche Heilstätte“ i Davos. U. f. L. 5/1908. [Treatment with Tuberculin in the German Sanatorium in Davos.] — Report on the treatment which is commended.

LUNDSGAARD, E.:

Smittefaren ved fælles Benyttelse af Brugsgenstande og Midlerne til dens Bekæmpelse. Copenhagen 1905 (Jac. Lund). 32 pages. [Danger of infection by common use of utensils, and the means of prevention.] — Popular treatise for which a prize was awarded by „The General Danish Medical Society“.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Om Tuberculosis conjunctivæ (især Lupus conjunctivæ) og dens Behandling. H. T. ³⁹⁻⁴³/1905. [Om Tuberculosis Conjunctivæ (esp. Lupus Conjunctivæ) and its Treatment.] — Conspectus based on 15 reports on cases (4 primary, 11 secondary tuberculosis). Extirpation ought to be the normal treatment, if it can be performed radically. If the affection is greater, but without extending to the bulbus, treatment with light-rays is to be employed. If the bulbus is impaired, tuberculin may be tried.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Behandlung (Lichtbehandlung) von Lupus conjunctivæ. Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk. Febr.-März 1906.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Behandling (Lysbehandling) af Lupus conjunctivæ. Medd. fra Finsens Med. Lysinst. Bd. 10, 1906. [Treatment (with Light-Rays) of Lupus Conjunctivæ.] — Lupus conj. appeared in 11 out of 1250 lupus patients in the Finsen Light-Institute., 4 patients were treated with light-rays; all cases cured.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Lichtbehandlung von Conjunctivalleiden. v. Graefes Arch. f. Ophthalm. H. 3, 1907.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Lysbehandling af Slimhindelidelser. Det prismatiske Trykglas og Spejltrykglasset samt Resultaterne af Lysbehandling af Lupus- og Tuberculosis conjunctivæ. Med. Selsk. 13' Nov. 1906 & H. T. ⁸/1907. [Light-rays Treatment of Diseases of the Mucous Membranes. The prismatic pressure glass and the mirror pressure glass as well as the results of the light-rays treatment in cases of lupus and tuberculosis conjunctivæ.] — Description and illustration of the above-mentioned instruments. In addition to the afore-mentioned cases L. has further cured with the light-rays treatment 3 cases of lupus and 2 cases of primary tub. in the conjunctiva.

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

Demonstration af Instrumenter til Lysbehandling af Conjunctiva. 3' nord. Ophthalmologmode 1907, ref. i H. T. ³²/1907. [Demonstration of Instruments for the Light-Rays Treatment of Conjunctiva.]

LUNDSGAARD, K. K. K.:

3 Tilfælde af formentlig tuberkulose Iridocycliter, behandlede med Tuberculin. Det ophthalmol. Selsk. i Kobenhavn, 6' Febr. 1907, ref. i H. T. ⁴¹/1907. [Three Cases of Supposed Tubercular Iridocyclitis treated with Tuberculin.] — 3 cases treated with favourable results.

DISCUSSION:

Bjerrnm. Stadfeldt. Bentzen.

LÜTZHÖFT, FR.:

Tyske Ftisissanatorier. B. f. L. 1891. [German Sanatoria for Consumptives.] — Description of Gørbersdorf, Falkenstein and other sanatoria, with considerations of the possibility of sanatoria in Denmark.

LÜTZHÖFT, FR.:

Ftisissanatoriet Hohen-Honnef. B. f. L. 1893. [The Hohen-Honnef Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Impressions from a journey to H.-H.

LÜTZHÖFT, FR.:

Om Beliggenheden af et dansk Ftisis-Sanatorium. U. f. L. 5' R. I' Bd. 39—42/1894. [On the Situation of a Danish Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Proposes to build it at the Seaside.

LÜTZHÖFT, FR.:

Om Behandling af Lungetuberkulose ved Kysten. U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. 39—42/1897. [On the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Seaside.] — Treatise on the effect of seaside climate, especially on tub. In reference to the meteorological tables L. thinks he can advise building a sanatorium near the Baltic or the Fjords, where seaside and forest climate are combined.

LÜTZHÖFT, FR.:

v. sub *Liisberg*.

MADSEN, H. P.:

Kreosotpiller. U. f. L. 4' R. 20' Bd. 30/1889. [Creosote Pills.] — Preparation of easily dissolvable Creosote Pills.

MAGNUSSON, GUDMUND:

Tuberkulosen paa Island. H. T. 18/1895. [Tuberculosis in Iceland.] — Whereas *P. A. Schleisner* in 1847—48 and *Jon Finsen* 1856—66 found tub. of the utmost rarity in Iceland, Magnusson from Aug. 1892 in the course of 2½ years met with 34 patients with consumption and 4 with osseous and articular tub., partly in the country, partly in Reykjavik. Of these patients 4 only had been away from Iceland.

MAGNUSSON, GUDMUND:

Tuberculosis humeri et scapulæ. Fjernelse af humerus og scapula. H. T. 25/1897. [Tuberculosis humeri and scapulæ. Removal of Humerus and Scapula.]

MANICUS, H. T.:

Om Ftisis paa Madeira i de senere Aar og andre nuværende

Sygdomsforhold. H. T. ¹⁴/1886. [On Consumption in Madeira in Later Years and other Prevailing Sanatory Conditions.] — Descriptive report of Madeira, its climate and nosography.

MANICUS, H. T.:

Klimato-therapeutiske Meddelelser om Madeira. U. f. L. 4^e R. 16^e Bd. ³⁹/1887. [Climato-Therapeutic Reports on Madeira.]

MANICUS, H. T.:

Klimato-terapeutiske Meddelelser fra Madeira i de senere Aar. H. T. ³²/1899. [Climato-Therapeutic Reports from Madeira in Later Years.] — Studies of literature with report on cases.

MELCHIOR, MAX:

Om Smittevejene ved Tuberkulose i Anledning af et Tilfælde af primær Tarmtuberkulose. B. f. L. 1890. [On the Ways of Infection of Tuberculosis in connection with a Case of Primary Intestine Tuberculosis]. — Autopsy of a case of primary intestine tub. (reported in extenso). 111 autopsies from Queen Louise's Hospital for Children (Hirschsprung) from 1879—88, 98 of which showed caseous bronchial glands, 9 cases old tub. in the lungs, 2 cases no primary focus and only 2 cases tub. alone in the mesenteric glands. From this as well as from study of literature M. draws the conclusion that intestine infection is rare in man, and the danger of transmission from animals to healthy persons very slight.

MELCHIOR, MAX:

Et Genmæle. *ibidem*. [A Retort.]

MELCHIOR, MAX:

Nogle afsluttende Bemærkninger. *ibidem*. [Some Conclusive Remarks.] — Controversy with reference to the preceding article with *St. Friis* and *F. Levison*.

MELCHIOR, MAX:

Om Cystitis og Urininfektion. Disp. Copenhagen 1893. [On Cystitis and Urinary Infection.] — Treats among other things of the relation between acid and tub. cystitis. By no means all cases of acid cystitis are tubercular, but if cultivation on the usual media does not produce growth, there is almost absolute certainty of tub.

MELCHIOR, MAX:

v. sub *Blume*.

MELDORF, GUSTAV:

Fra en Vaccinationsrejse i Egnen omkring Kap Farvel i Efteraaret 1900. Reports on Greenland, Published by the Committee for the Management of the Geol. and Geogr. Investigation of Greenland 25th vol. rep. in U. f.

L. 1904. [From a Vaccination Journey in the Country around Cape Farewell in the Autumn of 1900.] — 37 heathen East Greenlanders who had led a very secluded life offered 3 cases of clinically proved tub. A few of them, however, had been on a visit to the West Coast.

MELDORF, GUSTAV:

Communications d'une tournée de vaccination faite pendant l'automne de 1900 aux environs du Cap Farvel. II^e conférence de la tub. Copenhague 1904 (idem).

MELDORF, GUSTAV:

Tuberkulosens Udbredelse i Grønland. Reports on Greenland etc., vol. 26. Copenhagen 1904. [The Frequency of Tuberculosis in Greenland]. — Account of the reports of all the earlier Greenlandic physicians on the appearance of tub. in Greenland. Nearly all of them agree on the great frequency of tub. As early as the colonisation of Greenland by the Dane *Hans Egede* in 1721 tub. seems to have been frequent. The course of the disease as a rule is described as very chronic. Great disposition to hemoptysis seems to be a special characteristic. In the years 1897–1903 among 1621 patients M. treated 50 cases of consumption (a number, however, which does not fully represent its frequency among the inhabitants in the Julianehaab district). All forms of tub. occur with relative frequency; intestine tub., nevertheless, seems of comparatively rare occurrence, at any rate in its clinically prevailing forms. M. saw but 3 cases of lymphadenitis scrofulosa, but numerous cases of other scrofula.

MELDORF, G.:

Sociale og hygiejniske Forhold i Grønland. B.f.L. 1904. [Social and Hygienic Conditions in Greenland.] — Including several remarks on the conditions of infection by tub.

MEYER, F. (Veterinarian):

Tuberkulinprøver paa Kvæg. M. f. Dyrk. Bd. 12, 1900. [Tuberculin Tests in Cattle.] — 7 Years' experience of this subject in Northern Jutland.

MEYER, LEOPOLD:

Tuberkuløs Peritonitis ved Lidelser af Uterus og Adnexer. For. for Gynæk. og Obstetr. i København 9^e Jan. 1907, ref. U. f. L. ³⁹/1907. [Tuberculous Peritonitis in Diseases of the Uterus and Adnexa.] — Report on cases.

MEYER, LEOPOLD:

Discussion v. sub. *Bilsted, Rørdam*.

MEYER, LEOPOLD & E. A. TSHERNING: (i Forb. m. *C. J. Salomonsen*): Meddelelser om den Koch'ske Tuberkulin-Kur. B. f. L. 1891. [Reports on the Koch Tuberculin Treatment.] — Report on 9 cases.

MEYER, S.:

Beretning om 100 Ledresektioner udførte paa Professor Saxtorph's Afdeling, Frederiks Hospital. H. T. ²¹ ²¹/1879. [Report on 100 Articular Resections performed in Prof. Saxtorph's ward, Frederik's Hospital.] — Description of 100 cases from the time after the introduction of *Lister's* method (*which was employed by Saxtorph as early as 1868*).

MEYER, S.:

Om Resection ved Coxitis. Disp. Copenhagen 1881. (Vilh. Prior). 230 pages. [On Resection in Coxitis.] — 80 cases from Copenhagen hospitals. The good results prove that resection is indicated when caries is present, which is tested by explorative incision.

MEYER, S.:

Ved Aarsskiftet. U. f. L. ¹/1902—1907. [New Year's Accounts.] — Annual summaries of medical measures, among others against tub. in Denmark.

MOHR, TH.:

Et Tilfælde af symphysis pericardii med Levercirrhose hos et 13-aars Barn. U. f. L. ¹⁷⁻¹⁸/1902. [A Case of Symphysis Pericardis with Cirrhosis of the Liver in a Child of Thirteen.] — One case caused by tub.

MONRAD, S.:

Bidrag til Spørgsmaalet om Inhalations- og Fodringstuberkulosen hos Børn. Med. Selsk. 3^e Dec. 1901, ref. i H. T. ¹¹/1902. [On the Question of Tuberculosis from Inhalation or Alimentation in Children.] — 157 autopsies of tub. from Queen Louise's Hospital for Children in Copenhagen. The respiratory tract impaired in 98 % of the cases, the alimentary in 50.9 %. The pulmonary tub. was nearly always caseous. Caverns were not rare, even under the age of 2 years. As a rule the primary focus was found in the lower half of the lung. In 5 cases only the „primary“ (i. e. oldest) focus was found in the abdomen. No case of tonsillary tub. According to this tub. of the digestive organs seems very rare, even in childhood.

DISCUSSION:

J. Fibiger points out the uncertainty of judgment in determining in what organ tub. is oldest. Examinations of animals show that pulmonary tub. may arise from any localization of infection in a hematogenous way. The glands may be tubercular

without showing it microscopically. From a more caseous appearance no conclusion can be drawn as to the age of the affection. Neither can congenital tub. be totally disregarded. (Comp. B. Bang.)

C. Gram: The primary focus can be healed without leaving the slightest trace.

N. P. Schierbech: Examinations of pneumoconiosis show that dust can penetrate into the lung from the intestine canal.

K. Faber: The frequency of abdominal tub. in English statistics proves nothing with reference to this, as the diagnosis *tuberculosis mesenterica* plays an important part in these statistics.

S. Monrad: The burden of proof remains with those who deny that tub. has arisen in the organ (the lungs) where it is farthest advanced.

MONRAD, S.:

Zur Frage der Inhalations- und Fütterungstuberkulose bei Kindern. *Monatsh. f. Kinderheilk.* Bd. 1, 6/1903.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Om Artrectomia genus ved Tuberkuløs Artroititis. Disp. Copenhagen 1889. 281 pages. [On Arthrectomia genus in Tuberculous Arthroititis.] — On the basis of 42 cases of arthrectomia genus from Copenhagen hospitals, critically examined, M. arrives at a conclusion more favourable to the arthrectomia than to the resection.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Bemærkninger om Estlanders Operation for Empyem. *Skandinav. Naturforskerm.* 1892 & *U. f. L.* 4^e R. 26^e Bd. 7/1892. *B. f. L.* 1892. [Remarks on Estlander's Operation for Empyema.] — A case due to tub. was operated 10 times in 2 years, yet was completely cured.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Nefrektomi ved Nyretuberkulose. *H. T.* 18/1895. [Nephrectomy in Tuberculosis of the Kidneys.] — General survey in connection with one operated case.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Kasuistik. *H. T.* 22/1899. [Report on Cases.] — One case of tub. of the kidneys.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Salpingitis og Pelviperitonitis. *H. T.* 20/1900. [Salpingitis and Pelviperitonitis.] — Detailed summary, with 5 journals of tuberculous salpingitis.

MÜLLER, EMIL:

Multipel Ribbensresektion ved gamle Empyemer. *U. f. L.* 21/1903. [Mul-

multiple Resection of Ribs in old Empyema.] — Recommends vertical incision in the axillar region with multiple resection of the ribs and large incision of the chest wall with thermocauter.

MÜNTER, HERMAN:

Rygradsdeformiteternes, især Skoliosernes Behandling med Jakker af Læder, og dettes Anvendelse til Bandager og Skinner. H. T. ⁵²1886. [The Treatment of Spinal Deformities, especially of Scoliosis with Leather Jackets, and the Use of Leather for Bandages and Splints.]

MYGGE, JOH.:

Bemærkninger om Fængselslægens Opgaver med særligt Hensyn til Tuberkulosen. U. f. L. 4' R. 24' Bd. ³⁶⁻³⁹/1891. [Remarks on the Duties of the Prison Physician with Particular Reference to Tuberculosis] — From observations as prison doctor M. arrives at the conclusion that predisposing elements in prison life diminish the power of resistance against infection, whether the prisoner himself carries a focus in him, or is infected in prison. Proposals for reforms.

MYGGE, JOH.:

Efterskrift til ovenstaaende Artikkel. Ibidem Bd. 25, ¹/1892. [Postscript to the above Article.] — Maintains, contrary to *Cornet*, the significance of disposition. The majority of those who become tuberculous in prison have previously carried latent tub. in them.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Kortfattet Fremstilling af de øverste Luftvejes Sygdomme. Copenhagen 1900 (Nordisk Forlag Publ.) 206 pages 62 Illustr. [Abridged Description of the Diseases of the Upper Respiratory Tract.] — Manual, also dealing with tub.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Lupus vulgaris laryngis. Med. Selsk. 7' marts 1899, ref. i H. T. ²²1899. Out of 200 patients with lupus vulgaris faciei from Finsen's Light-institute, 20 had lupus laryngis or indubitable scars of it. Clinical description of these cases with respect to symptoms, complications etc.

DISCUSSION:

E. Schmiegelow: report of ten personal cases, one with primary lupus laryngis.

A. Haslund: It may be the substratum of cartilage which causes the benignity and frequent latency of the disease.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Lupus vulgaris laryngis. Arch. f. Laryng. Bd. 10, H. I, 1900 & Medd. fra Finsens med. Lysinst. Bd. III, 1900. Same treatise as above.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Lupus vulgaris pharyngis. Medd. fra Finsens Med. Lysinst. Bd. 5, 1903 & Arch. f. Laryng. Bd. 13, 1903. Among the above-mentioned 200 lupus patients M. moreover found 36 cases of lupus or scars of it in cavum pharyngis and in isthmus faucium. Description of its extent and of its relation to lupus in the adjoining mucous membranes etc.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Lupus cavi nasi. Medd. fra Finsens med. Lysinst. Bd. 10, 1906. Among the above-mentioned 200 lupus patients 129 had lupus or characteristic scars of it in the cavity of the nose. In most cases this affection seems secondary in relation to the cutaneous lupus. Detailed accounts of its localisation and other conditions.

MYGIND, HOLGER:

Discussion v. sub *Forchhammer, J. Møller*.

MØLGAARD P.:

Nogle Betragtninger over Tuberkulose-Hygiejne. U. f. L. ²³/1907. [Some Reflections on Hygiene with Regard to Tub.] — Proposes investigations of the homes of consumptives for the purpose of finding the most common depots of T. B. Hygiene ought to be made a subject of instruction in board-schools.

MØLLER, F. L.:

Behandling af Empyemer. U. f. L. ¹/1893 4' R. 28' Bd. [Treatment of Empyem.] — A short description of *Thiersch's* method.

MØLLER, F. L.:

Vejledning for tuberkelsyge Typografer i privat Praxis med særligt Henblik paa Sommerlandophold. Copenhagen 1901. [Instruction for Tuberculous Typographers in Private Practice, with Particular Regard to Summer Country Resorts.] — Popular instruction.

MØLLER, JØRGEN:

Et Tilfælde af myringitis tuberculosa med recidiverende acut Mellemøresuppuration. D. otolaryng. Foren. 21' Dec. 1904, ref. i U. f. L. ¹⁸/1905. [A Case of Myringitis Tuberculosa with Recidivating Acute Middle-Ear Suppuration.] — Report on cases.

MØLLER, JØRGEN:

Otitis tuberculosa ossis temporis med Fistel til Øregangen. D. otolar. For. 28' Marts 1906, ref. i U. f. L. ²³/1906. — Report of one case.

MØLLER, JØRGEN:

Om Epiglottisamputation ved Larynxtuberkulose. D. otolar. For. 26' Febr. 1908, ref. i U. f. L. 28/1908. (Zeit. f. Laryngologie 1908). [On Amputation of the Epiglottis in Laryngeal Tuberculosis.] — 10 cases were treated with amputation by the Alexander Guillotine; 4 cures. Indications etc.

DISCUSSION:

E. Schmiegelow, V. Klein, H. Mygind.

MØLLER, JØRGEN:

Discussion v. sub *S. Bentzen.*

MØRKEBERG, P. A. (Veterinarian):

Tuberkuløsen hos Husdyrene, navnlig hos Kvæget, særlig dens Aarsagsforhold og Bekæmpelse. Copenhagen 1894. [Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals, especially in Cattle, in particular its Causal Conditions and Counteractions.] — Popular treatise distributed to agrarian societies, based on the results obtained by *B. Bang.*

NANDRUP, S.:

Rejseerindringer fra norske Kursteder. U. f. L. 3/1904. [Souvenirs from Journeys to Norwegian Health Resorts.] — Among other places: Grefsen, Glitre Popular Sanatorium, Mesnalien.

NEUMANN, L.:

Resultaterne af Tuberkulose-loven paa Frederiksberg i Aaret 1' Aug. 1897 til 31' Juli 1898. U. f. L. 35/1898, 5' R. 5 Bd. [Results of the Law on Tuberculosis in Frederiksberg during the period of Aug. 1, 1887 to July 31, 1898.] — On gratuitous disinfection after deaths from tub.

NIELSEN, H.:

v. sub. *B. Bang. Fibiger. Ørum.*

NIELSEN, K. M.:

v. sub. *P. Heiberg.*

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Om Karcinom paa Lupus. H. T. 25/1889. [On Carcinoma in Lupus.] — Three cases. Summary with a conspectus of literature.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Nogle Tilfælde af Autoinfektion med Lupus. U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. 17/1894. [Some Cases of Autoinfection with Lupus.] — 3 cases of lupus developed in the scars after operative treatment of tuberculous glands, and two cases of lupus on the back of the hands of consumptives who were in the habit of wiping their moustache with the back of their hand.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Gummata scrofulo-tub. ulc.; folliculære „tuberkulider“; tumor gland. axill. D. dermat. Selsk. 1^e Marts 1899. ref. i H. T. 1899.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Dissem. cicatricier. Perifollik. („Folliklitis“). Ibidem 4^e Oct. 1899. ref. ib. 1899.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Follikulære „Tuberkulider“, udviklet i Rekonvalescensen efter morbilli, hos to Søskende. Ibidem 5^e April 1899. [Follicular „Tuberculids“, developed during the convalescence after morbilli in two brothers.] — The two patients were of consumptive descent, probably themselves tuberculous.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Lupus vulgaris follicularis disseminatus et perifolliculitis chron. supp. Ibidem 5^e April 1899, ref. ib. ²⁰/1899.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Tub. verrucosa (Riehl & Paltauf) man. & reg. cubit. Ibidem 4^e Oct. 1899, ref. ib. ⁴³,1899.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Erythème induré (Bazin). Cyanosis man. & Pernio. Ibidem 2^e Maj 1900, ref. ib. 1900.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Lupus erythematosus & Lupus vulgaris faciei etc. Ibidem 6^e Dec. 1899, ref. ib. ²/1900.

NIELSEN, LUDVIG:

Discussion v. sub. *Forchhammer*.

NIELSEN, N. O. (Veterinarian):

Maanedskr. f. Dyrk. Bd. 18, 1906.

N. has founded a society of farmers whose aim is the purification of their cattle stocks by rational use of the *Bang* method.

NORDENTOFT, POUL:

Et Tilfælde af Lupus vulgaris behandlet med Chloræthyl. H. T. ¹⁷/1903. [A Case of Lupus Vulgaris treated with Chloride of Ethyl.] — One case treated with favourable results (Photograph).

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Læren om Tuberkulosen fremstillet for Lægfolk. Copenhagen 1897 (Prior Publ.). 95 pages. [The Doctrine of Tuberculosis Explained to Laymen.]

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Kasuistiske Meddelelser fra Thisted Amtssygehus. 5. Phthisis pulmonum. Pneumothorax. Umiddelbar Resorption. H. T. ¹⁰/1901. [Re-

port on Cases from the Diocesan Hospital in Thisted. 5. Phthisis Pulmonum. Pneumothorax. Immediate Resorption.]

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Et Forslag til Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse. Soc. of Physicians for Aarhus and its Neighbourhood, 16th Oct. 1901. U. f. L. ⁵⁰/1901. [A Proposal for the Counteraction of Tuberculosis] — Demand for the right to gratuitous, if necessary, compulsory hospital treatment of advanced infectious cases of consumption. Suitable hospitals ought to be built for this purpose.

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse. U. f. L. ²/1902. [Counteraction of Tuberculosis.] — 2000 beds in hospitals as above mentioned may be sufficient for Denmark. Tuberculosis ought to be contended with as an epidemic disease.

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Den tuberkuløse Peritonitis og dens chirurgiske Behandling. Competition Treatise for the Appointment of Superintendent Surgeon at the Royal Frederik's Hospital Ward D. Copenhagen 1906 (Prior). 62 pages. [Tuberculous Peritonitis and its Surgical Treatment.] — Summary with report on 9 cases from personal experience.

NORDENTOFT, S. THOMSEN:

Fistula entero-vesicalis ved tub. Tarmtumor i S. romanum. Tarmresektion. H. T. ⁵¹/1907. [Fistula entero-vesicalis in Tubercular Tumour of S. Romanum. Intestine Resection.] — Report on cases.

NORRIE, GORDON:

Ophthalmologiske Meddelelser. Skrofuløs Øjenbetændelse. H. T. 1888. [Ophthalmological Reports. Scrofulous Inflammation of the Eye.]

NORRIE, GORDON:

Demonstration af et Tilfælde af primær tuberculosis conjunctivæ. Med. Selsk. 8' Jan. 1889, ref. i H. T. ¹⁸/1889. [Demonstration of a Case of Primary Tuberculosis Conjunctivæ.]

DISCUSSION:

C. Gram.

NORRIE, GORDON:

Ophthalmologiske Smaating. Tub. conjunctivæ. N. ophthalmol. Tidsskrift ¹/1892. [Ophthalmological Details. Tub. Conjunctivæ.]

NORRIE, GORDON:

Demonstration af en Patient med formentlig Iristuberkulose. Med. Selsk. 10' Oct. 1893, ref. i H. T. ⁴⁸/1893. [Demonstration of a Patient with Supposed Tuberculosis of the Iris.]

NORRIE, GORDON:

Om Forebyggelse af de saakaldte skrofuløse Oftalmier. H. T. 1896.
[On Prevention of the So-called Scrofulous Ophthalmia.]

OLDENBURG, E.:

Samling af den danske Lovgivnings Regler, Tuberkulosen vedrørende. Beretn. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902.
[Collection of the Provisions of Danish Legislation relating to Tuberculosis.]

OLDENBURG, TH.:

Om Skrofulose som tuberkuløs Intoxikationstilstand. U. f. L. ²⁹/1908.
[On Scrofula as Tuberculous State of Poisoning.] — Comments on the modern conception of scrofula. 10 cases which reacted to tuberculin, partly with increased irritation of the local affection of the eye. Post-mortem examination of such a case with an emolliated bronchial gland. O. is of opinion that the scrofula is the result of the toxic effect of a latent tuberculosis.

OLRIK, C.:

Kirurgiske Meddelelser. H. T. ⁴⁴/1885. [Surgical Communications.] — Report on cases of artrectomia and resections performed in private homes.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Mundtemperatur eller Rektaltemperatur. Medd. fra Vejle fjord Sanatorium for brystsyge, Bd. 4, 1904. [Temperature taken in the Mouth or Rectal Temperature?] — By studying the lists of temperature of 680 patients with about $\frac{1}{2}$ million of temperatures taken simultaneously in the mouth and in the rectum, O. found that in patients out of bed only 3.5 % show an invariable relation between the curves of the two temperatures. In 77.6 % the relation is most variable. Even if only the temperature after rest is taken into account, the relation is fairly constant in 66 % of the cases only, and in 12 % it is quite inconstant. So the measuring of the mouth temperature can not be employed as a universal method.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Mundmessung oder Aftermessung? Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 5, 1904.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Korrespondance. N. T. f. T. Bd. 5, 1906—7. [Correspondence.] — Controversy with Würtzen. Regard to the social position of the patient ought not to interfere with the tuberculin test, which may be decisive for his treatment.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Om Værdien af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. ^{11/06}
[On the Value of Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Maintains against *Permin* that the negative result of a tuberculin reaction cannot nullify a clinical, well founded diagnosis; still less can it determine the mode of treatment. Reproduces a journal on a case from Vejle fjord Sanatorium, where the tuberculin reaction was negative, but where injection of sputum in a guinea pig produced tub.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Om Anvendelsen af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. ^{15/06}.
[On the Use of Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — States that another guinea-pig, inoculated from the above-mentioned patient also became tuberculous.

OSTENFELD, J.:

Om Dosering af Tuberkulinet ved diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. ^{52/06}. [On Determining the Doses of Tuberculin in Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Whereas the terminal dose by most authorities is fixed at 2×10 milligrams, the opinions differ greatly as to the initial dose. It ought to be varied according to the individual case, but should not, as a rule, exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ milligram, in order, for one thing, to ascertain whether the tuberculosis is recent or not.

PANUM, P.:

Behandling af de almindeligst forekommende ortopædiske Lidelser. En praktisk Vejledning for Læger og Studerende. Copenhagen 1895 (Hagerup Publ.). 174 pages. [Treatment of the Commonly Occurring Orthopædic Diseases. Practical Instruction for Physicians and Students.]

PANUM, P.:

Lidt om Lignosulfit-Inhalationer. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. ^{44/1895}. [Some Observations on Inhalation of Lignosulfite.] — Report.

PAULLI:

v. sub *E. A. Tscherning*.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Et tysk Folkesanatorium og et Par Sanatoriebemærkninger. Architecten ^{41-42/1902}. [A German Public Sanatorium and a few Remarks on Sanatoria.]

PERMIN, G. E.:

Om dagligt Liv og nogle Smaaerfaringer fra et tysk Folkesanatorie. H. T. ^{43/1902}. [On Everyday Life and Some Little Experiences

from a German Public Sanatorium.] — Impressions from a sojourn in the sanatorium of Edmundsthal.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Er Erythema pernio (Frosten) et tuberkuløst Exanтем? H. T. 18/1903. [Is Erythema Pernio (Chilblains) a Tuberculous Exantheme?] — By examination of 90 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Vejlefjord Sanatorium and of 33 servant girls from the same place, P. arrived at the result that erythema pernio is probably a tub. exanthema which is promoted by the presence of cyanosis.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Ist Erythema pernio (die Frostbeulen) ein tuberkulöses Exanthem? Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 5, 1904.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Hvormeget spiser en feberfri Ftisiker under Sanatoriebehandling. Meddelelser fra Vejlefjord Sanatorium for Brystsyge Bd. 4, 1904. [How much does a non-feverish Consumptive eat during Sanatorial Treatment?] — The results of the weighing of food consumed by 12 male patients for 6 days and in 12 female patients for 2 days.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Om Anvendelse af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. 50/1905. [On Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Out of 25 tuberculin injections 7 showed a negative result though tuberculosis had been suspected clinically.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Om Anvendelsen af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. 5/1906 & H. T. 13/1906. [On the Application of Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Maintains against *Schroll* and *Ostenfeld* that the negative result of the tuberculin test excludes the presence of tub.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Om Begyndelsesdosis ved Anvendelse af Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. 47/1906 & H. T. 50/1906 & H. T. 1/1907. [On the Initial Dose in employing Tuberculin Injections.] — As a rule the initial dose should be $\frac{1}{5}$ milligram.

PERMIN, G. E.:

Lungetuberkulose og Svangerskab. H. T. 28/1907. [Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pregnancy.] — Summarised report.

PERMIN, G. E. & BARTHOLDY, ASTRID:

Bidrag til Vurderingen af den v. Pirquet'ske Tuberkulinprøves diagnostiske og prognostiske Betydning. H. T. 14/1908 & Revue intern. de la tub. mai 1908. [On the Appreciation of the Diagnostic and Prog-

nostic Significance of v. Pirquet's Tuberculin Test.] — v. sub *Bartholdy*.

PERS, ALFRED:

Behandling af tuberkuløse Ulcerationer med Lys. 3rd Annual Report from Dr. med. A. Pers's Private Clinique. 1903 (Supplement to U. f. L. 1904). [Treatment of Tuberculous Ulcerations with Light-Rays.] — Report on cases.

PETERSEN, ANGELO:

Toracentese, udført med det Nyrop'ske Aspirationsapparat. H.T. ^{20/1871}. [Toracentesis Performed with the Nyrop Apparatus for Aspiration.] — Report on cases.

PETERSEN, HOLGER:

Om Homogenisering af Expectoratet hos Ftisikere. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1905—06. [On Homogenisation of Phthisical Sputum.] — By the simultaneous use of potassic hydrate and lime-water expectorated matter can be homogenised without the use of heat or centrifuge. The mixture is poured into the pocket-flasks of the patients, where the unavoidable shakings effect the homogenisation.

PETERSEN, IVAR:

Aarsberetninger for Krabbesholm Sanatorium 1905—07. Annual Reports of the Sanatoria-Society of the Co-operative Societies, 1905—07. Skive 1906—07. [Annual Reports from Krabbesholm Sanatorium, 1905—07.]

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Lungesvindstøtens og Tuberkulosens omtvistede Contagiositet og Inoculabilitet. Disp. Copenhagen 1869. [The Disputed Contagiousness and Inoculability of Pulmonary Consumption and Tuberculosis.] — A historical and critical account. 4 cases of supposed infection from consumption. Consumption arising from infection is generally of a florid character. Out of 19 attempts to infect animals with tuberculous products, only 2 succeeded in a limited degree. Consequently P. felt most inclined to deny inoculability.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Kan en Hæmoptyse være væsenlig og umiddelbar Aarsag til Phthisis? U. f. L. 3' R. 12' Bd. ^{4/1871}. [Can Hemoptysis be an Essential and Immediate Cause of Consumption.] — Conspectus.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Kurstedet Gørbersdorf i Riesengebirge. U. f. L. 3' R. 12' Bd. ^{20/1871}. [The Health Resort of Gørbersdorf in the Riesengebirge.] — Here for the first time P. calls the attention of Danish physicians to the new German therapeutics against consumption. With superior

historical perspicacity P. even at that time assigned to *Brehmer* his position within the sphere of the therapeutics of consumption, points out the origin of his treatment from the general as well as from the German Medicine, and gives an — even now quite modern — appreciation of his method as hygienic and dietetic. — Interesting descriptions of *Brehmer's* & *Dettweiler's* individual characters, founded on personal acquaintance.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Om Bjergklima og Lungesvindst. B. f. L. 6' R. I' Bd. 1871. [On Mountain Climate and Pulmonary Consumption.] — Summary.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Nogle Bidrag fra Veterinærvidenskabens Side til Oplysning om Tuberkulosens genetiske Forhold. U. f. L. 3' R. 11' Bd. 22-23/1871. [Some Contributions from Veterinary Science to the Knowledge of the Genetic Conditions of Tuberculosis.] — Reports. Proposes to feed monkeys with milk in order to learn if pearl disease is identical with human tub.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Miliær Tuberkulose, udviklet fra en epididymitis med kaseøs Metamorfose og Suppuration langs Funiklen. N. m. A. Bd. 3, 4/1871. [Miliary Tuberculosis developed from an Epididymitis with Caseous Metamorphosis and Suppuration along the Funicle.] — Report on a case.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Nyere therapeutiske Arbejder paa de chroniske Lungesygdommes Omraade. B. f. L. 1872. [Later Therapeutical Works in the Domain of Chronic Pulmonary Diseases.] — Summary.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Om Behandling af Brystsyge hos Fattige. U. f. L. 3' R. 13' Bd. 11/1872. [On the Treatment of Consumption in the Poor.] — Condemnation of *Lebert's* recommendation to place consumptives in cow-houses. Recommends instead of this hygienic dietetic treatment with good nourishment, sojourn in the country for poor patients at public expense, and other quite modern measures.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Om Betydningen af Sundhedsbrøndenenes Sommerkure for kroniske Sygdomme i Aandedrætsorganerne. U. f. L. 3' R. 15' Bd. 1873. [On the Importance of Summer Cures with Sanitary Waters for Chronic Diseases in the Respiratory Organs.]

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Engelske Ftisishospitaler og Ftisisterapi. Med. Selsk. 2' Oct. 1874, ref.

i U. f. L. 3' R. 19' Bd. 2-5/1875. [English Hospitals for Consumptives and Therapeutics of Consumption.] — History of the English therapeutics of consumption, for instance in relation to the French therapeutics, with remarks on its possible adaptation to Danish conditions.

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Meddelelser om den skandinaviske Litteratur. Dobbels Report on Diseases of the Chest, vol. 1, 1875. [Reports on Scandinavian Literature.]

PETERSEN, JULIUS:

Indlæg i Diskussionen om Tuberklets Inoculabilitet. Compte rendu du congrès périodique intern. des sciences méd., Bruxelles 1875. [Contribution to the Discussion on the Inoculability of the Tubercle.]

PETIT, E.:

Ajaccio som klimatisk Kursted. U. f. L. 4' R. 10' Bd. 21/1884. [Ajaccio as a Climatic Health Resort.] — A description of the climatic conditions with a series of independent measurements of temperature.

PLUM, P.:

Bør Artrektomi eller Resektion foretrækkes ved den tuberkuløse Gonitis hos Børn? Med. Selsk. 16' Oct. 1888, ref. i H. T. 2/1889. [Is Artrectomy or Resection preferable in Tuberculous Gonitis in Children?] — Recommendation of interepifysary resection, which most speedily gives ankylosis in good position.

DISCUSSION:

A. Iversen prefers artrectomy with sawing through the patella and sparing the side-ligaments. Recidivation only in 7 out of 21 cases.

O. Bloch found comparatively few indications for artrectomy. In the diagnosis the sequels of osteomyelitis infectiosa should not be forgotten.

P. Plum acknowledges artrectomy to be justifiable in quite fresh cases.

PLUM, P.:

Korrespondance. H. T. 7/1889. [Correspondence.] — Controversy on the danger of the removal of tub. glands.

PLUM, P.:

Korrespondance. H. T. 5/1896. [Correspondence.] — Remark on abduction in the extension treatment of coxitis.

PLUM, P.:

v. sub *Wanscher*.

PONTOPPIDAN, E.:

Om Lupus, særligt med Hensyn til Sygdommens Væsen og Ætiologi. Disp. Copenhagen 1876 (Th. Lind Publ.). 132 pages. [On Lupus, especially with a View to the Nature and Etiology of the Disease.] — Histological examinations which in two cases showed typical tubercles. On the basis of 99 descriptions of cases an attempt is made to statistically prove a relationship between lupus and scrofula.

PONTOPPIDAN, E.:

Et Tilfælde af Lupus follicularis disseminatus. D. dermatol. Selsk. 5' April 1899, ref. i H. T. ¹⁹/1899. [A Case of Lupus Follicularis Disseminatus.] — One case examined microscopically.

PONTOPPIDAN, E.:

Diskussion v. sub *Forchhammer*. C. J. Salomonsen.

PONTOPPIDAN, FR.:

Om Oprettelse af et Sanatorium for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' Rd. 2' Bd. ³/1895 & ⁸/1895. [On the Establishment of a Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — The State is guilty of an injustice in providing for the treatment of lunatics, but not for consumptives. The Sanatoria cause might be taken up by private charity.

POULSEN, KR.:

Om Behandlingen af Fodledstuberkulosen. H. T. ¹³/1890. [On the Treatment of Foot-Joint Tuberculosis.] — Controversy with *Arnold Larsen*. Extirpation of the talus is always necessary and does not exclude a good shape of the foot. In certain cases the talus may be replaced. Technique of the operation.

POULSEN, KR.:

v. sub *Rovsing*.

PRAHL, R.:

Vinterkurstedet Ajaccio, særlig dets hygiejniske og klimatiske Fortrin. Copenhagen 1884. [Ajaccio as a Winter Health Resort, especially its Hygienic and Climatic Advantages.]

QUORTRUP, CHR.:

Tuberkuloseattester. U. f. L. ⁴⁷/1906. [Certificates of Tuberculosis.]

QUORTRUP, CHR.:

Tuberkuloseloven og Skolerne. U. f. L. ⁸/1907. [The Law on Tuberculosis and the Schools.] — On the form of certificates of tuberculosis.

RAMBUSCH, S. N. A.:

Bidrag til Sjørup Lægedistrikts medicinske Topografi. Maanedskr. f. Sundhedspleje 1906. [On the Medical Topography of the Sjørup

Med. District.] — With information on tuberculosis which frequently appears in foci in men as well as in cattle.

RASCH, C.:

Om medfødt Tuberkulose. H. T. 12/1893. [On Congenital Tuberculosis.] — Report.

RASCH, C.:

Om Merkurialisme og om Kviksølvbehandlingens Forhold til Tuberkulose. H. T. 45/1898. [On Mercurialism and on the Relation of Mercury Treatment to Tuberculosis.] — 4 cases in which the development of tub. immediately succeeded the mercurial treatment. In one of these cases there was no evidence of syphilis.

RASCH, C.:

Om den folliculære (akneiforme) Varietet af lupus vulgaris. H. T. 40/1898. [On the Follicular (acneiform) Variety of Lupus Vulgaris.] — Summary. 2 Cases.

RASCH, C.:

Tilfælde af akneiforme Tuberkulider. D. dermatol. Selsk. 4' Jan. 1899, ref. i H. T. 7/1899. [Cases of Acneiform Tuberculids.] — Report on cases.

DISCUSSION:

Ehlers, Haslund.

RASCH, C.:

Tilfælde af akneiforme Tuberkulider (Typen Lupus erythematosus disseminatus Kaposi-Boeck). Ibidem 1' Nov. 1899, ref. ibid. 46/1899. [Cases of Acneiform Tuberculids (the Type Lupus Erythematosus Disseminatus Kaposi-Boeck).]

DISCUSSION:

Ehlers.

RASCH, C.:

Syfilid eller Tuberkulid? Ibidem 7' Febr. 1900, ref. ibid. 8/1900. [Syphilid or Tuberculid?] — Report on cases.

RASCH, C.:

Akneiforme Tuberkulider hos et treaarigt Barn. Ibidem 2' April 1902, ref. ibid. 21/1902. [Acneiform Tuberculids in a Child of 3 Years.] — Report on a case.

RASCH, C.:

Hudens Sygdomme og dens Behandling. Copenhagen 1902—05. [Diseases of the Skin and their Treatment]. — A larger dermatological textbook.

RASCH, C.:

Tuberkuløse Kirtelsvulster paa Halsen, akneiforme Tuberkulider eller pustuløse Syfilider. D. dermatol. Selsk. 4' Nov. 1903, ref. i H. T. 27/1904. [Tuberculous Glandular Swelling on the Neck, Acneiform Tuberculids or Pustulous Syphilids.] — Report on cases.

RASCH, C.:

Pustuløse, hyperkeratotiske Tuberkulider paa Haandryggene. Ibidem 2' Nov. 1904, ref. ib. 5/1905. [Pustulous Hyperkeratotic Tuberculids on the Back of the Hand.]

RASCH, C.:

Tilfælde af akneiforme Tuberkulider. Ibidem 5' April 1905, ref. ib. 29/1905. [Cases of Acneiform Tuberculids]. — One case examined microscopically.

RASCH, C.:

DISCUSSION

v. sub *Ehlers, Forchhammer.*

RASMUSSEN, AAGE:

En billig Liggestol for tuberkuløse Patienter. U. f. L. 42/1903. [A Cheap Reclining Chair for Tuberculous Patients.] — A wooden reclining chair of ordinary size with ash-wood shavings as springs.

RASMUSSEN, MICHAEL:

Behandlingen af Empyem. B. f. L. 1897. [The Treatment of Empyema.] — Reflections based on 217 journals of patients suffering from empyema, from Copenhagen hospitals 1885—94, including 15 % tub. Valuation of the various methods of operation. Proposal of a special oval canule, to be introduced divided into two halves.

RASMUSSEN, P. B. (Veterinarian):

Tilfælde af Tuberkulose hos Faar. Maanedskr. f. Dyrl. Bd. 3 & 7, 1895. [Cases of Tuberculosis in Sheep.]

RASMUSSEN, P. B. (Veterinarian):

Vejledning for Kødkontrollører. Ibidem Bd. 7, 1895. [Instructions for Meat Inspectors.]

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Om Hæmoptyse, navnlig den lethale, i anatomisk og klinisk Henseende. H. T. 9/1868 & Edinburgh med. Journ. Nov. and Dec. 1868 & Aug. and Sept. 1869 & Brit. a. Foreign. Medicochir. Review Jan. 1869. [On Hemoptysis, Lethal H. in particular, from an Anatomical and Clinical Point of View.] — Apart from a short note by *Rokitansky* and from a few reports on cases, *R. here for the first time gives a detailed description of the significance of aneurisms on the arteria pulmonalis towards*

the pathogeny of pulmonary hemorrhages, based on 9 autopsies in which the mortal hemorrhages in all cases were due to such aneurisms. In 4 of these cases the aneurisms were sacciform, bursting at the top in an oblong rent. In 5 cases ectasia of the vessel was more oblong and in bursting formed a V-shaped flap. The aneurismatic vessel is found in the wall of a frequently very small cavern of bronchiectatic character, the wall of which in many cases is only a few mm. thick, and is adjacent to normal pulmonary tissue. Detailed anatomical description of the walls of the cavern.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Fortsatte lagttagelser over Hæmoptyse. H. T. ¹¹/1869. [Continued Observations on Hemoptysis.] — Two more cases of hemoptysis, the cause of which was found to be due to the bursting of an aneurism on a branch of arteria pulmonalis. Both cases were remittent bleedings, and in one of them the autopsy revealed an obstructing coagulum protruding from the aneurism, which accounted for the hemorrhage.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Den serøse Pleurits operative Behandling. H. T. ⁴⁶⁻⁵²/1870 & ⁵⁻⁶/1871. [Operative Treatment of Serous Pleurisy.] — Recommends, contrary to most of his contemporaries, puncture in the 9th intercostal space in the scapular line. Capillary puncture with aspiration by a modified Dieulafoy apparatus, in which the taps are replaced by automatic valves. — By punctures on various intercostal spaces R. has proved that the serous fluid which is pure at the top may be seropurulent at the bottom. — Description of an aspiratory apparatus with special trocar indicated by *Nyrop*.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Om Hæmoptyse hos Børn og et Par Tilfælde heraf. H. T. ²⁷/1871. [On Hemoptysis in Children and a few Cases of it.] — In all cases of fatal hemoptysis since his first report R. has been able to prove a burst aneurism. Thus also in the case of a child. In another case of a child the perforation of the pulmonary artery was found to have been effected by the emollition of a lymphatic gland near the hilus. — The reason of the rarity of hemoptysis in children is the rarity of bronchiectatic caverns. Caverns arising by melting of caseous tissue, as frequent in children, do not cause bleeding.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Nye Bidrag til Blodspytningens Patogenese under Forløbet af den

kroniske Lungesvindst. 11 skandinaviske Naturforskermøde, København 1873. [Further Contributions to the Pathogeny of Blood-spitting during the course of Pulmonary Consumption.] — On the same matter.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Om albuminøst Opspyt efter Toracentese og Tilfælde deraf. H. T. ^{1/1874}. [On Albuminous Sputum after Toracentesis and Cases thereof.] — Two cases observed.

RASMUSSEN, VALDEMAR:

Om Davos som klimatisk Kursted for Brystsyge. H. T. ^{30-31/1874}. [On Davos as a Climatic Health Resort for Consumptives.] — Climate, indications, sanatory conditions.

RAVN, EDVARD:

Beretning om Forsøg med det Koch'ske Middel mod Tuberkulose ved de medicinske Afdelinger paa Kommunehospitalet i København, 2^e Afdeling. N. m. A. Bd. 23, ^{30/1891}. [Reports on Tests with the Koch Remedy against Tuberculosis in the Medical Wards of the Commune-Hospital in Copenhagen. 2nd Ward.] — Report on cases (14).

REISZ, C.:

Om Plevritens operative Behandling. Med. Selsk. 31^e Marts 1876. [On the Operative Treatment of Pleurisy.]

REISZ, C.:

Bidrag til Pleuritis' Pathologi. Med. Selsk. 7^e Febr. 1882. [Contribution to the Pathology of Pleurisy.]

REISZ, C.:

Diagnosen af det fibrinøse pleuritiske Exsudat. Copenhagen 1884. Special Reprint of the Letter of Invitation of the University, on the Occasion of the King's Birthday. [Diagnosis of the Fibrinous Pleuritic Exudate.] — By frequent testing punctures R. discovered a new kind of pleurisy, the presence of which has frequently been proved by autopsies, and which appears as a firm fibrinous exudate, different from the old well-known secondary pleuritis sicca. Its appearance is partly primary and partly secondary in a series of diseases, consumption among the number. Its form and localisation are frequently peculiar; a reliable diagnosis can only be made after repeated test punctures. — Report on 21 cases.

REISZ, C.:

Udviklingen af Tuberkulosens Pathologi før og efter Opdagelsen af Tuberkelbacillen. Invitation of the University to the Celebration of the Reformation, Copenhagen 1886. [Development of the Pathology of Tu-

berculosis before and after the Discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus.] — Historical and critical description of the development of the doctrine of tuberculosis from *Bayle* to *R. Koch*.

REISZ, C.:

Korrespondance fra Berlin d. 17' Nov. 1890. H. T. ^{45a}/1890, extra edition. [Correspondence from Berlin 17th Nov. 1890.] — Already at this period, Reisz thinks from what he has seen in Berlin, that tuberculin will be of essentially diagnostic importance.

REISZ, C.:

Bidrag til den kroniske Lungetuberkuloses Prognose. Med. Selsk. 25' Oct. 1892, ref. i H.-T. 1892 & B. f. L. 1893. [Contribution to the Prognosis of Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — On the basis of his private clientèle from 1872—1890, which contained more than 2000 consumptives, of which he was able to follow the fate of 247 for 2 years or more, he divides the chronic cases into two forms: beside the chronic form proper with pauses of several years between the exacerbations, he establishes a form with a tendency to disseminating bronchopneumoniæ; the form frequently begins in continuation of an acute febrile disease, and even where that is not the case, it mostly begins with a febrile state; duration from 1—5 years. A rapid development of jugular glands with fever and affection of the chest offer a bad prognosis; so does also the lack of expectoration.

DISCUSSION:

Brünniche, Rosenthal, C. J. Salomonsen.

REISZ, C.:

v. sub *Saugman*.

REISZ, C.:

Tuberkulosens Udbredelse og Helbredelighed. Invitation to the Annual Celebration of the Copenhagen University of H. M. the King's Birthday 1894. [The Extent and Curability of Tuberculosis.] — Out of 1062 autopsies from R's ward 538 showed tuberculosis which in 378 cases had been proved clinically, but in 160 cases was found only at the post mortem examination. In connection with this frequency of latent tuberculosis stands the not rarely occurring spontaneous healing of the disease. — Critical review of the question.

REISZ, C.:

Tuberkulosens Udbredelse og dens Helbredelighed. U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. ³⁰/1897. [The Extent of Tuberculosis and its Curability.] — Report.

REISZ, C.:

Behandlingen af den kroniske Brystsyge fra Opdagelsen af Tuberkelbacillen. Invitation to the Annual Celebration of the Copenhagen University of H. M. the King's Birthday, 1899. [The Treatment of Chronic Consumption since the Discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus.] — Critical and historical study with description of personal experiences. Recommendation of arsenic in small doses. Description of sanatorial treatment for the introduction of which into Denmark R. was largely responsible.

REYN, A.:

Et Tilfælde af Lupuscarcinom. D. dermat. Selsk. 4' Okt. 1905, ref. i H. T. 23/1906. [A Case of Lupus Carcinoma.] — One case proved by microscopy.

REYN, A.:

Lupus vulgaris erythematoides. D. dermatol. Selsk. 2' Maj 1906, ref. i H. T. 11/1907. One case with microscopy.

REYN, A.:

Lupus vulgaris. Lupuscarcinom. Ibidem.

REYN, A.:

Om Wright's Tuberkulinbehandling af Lupus vulgaris. Festskr. v. Indv. af Finseninst. Klinik f. indv. Sygd. 1908, København 1908. [On Wright's Tuberculin Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris.] — 8 cases of Lupus, partly malignant and partly slight, at the Finsen Light Institute were treated with „tuberculin R“ ad modum Wright, without apparent improvenent.

REYN, A.:

DISCUSSION

v. sub *Christiansen*.

REYN, A. & KJER-PETERSEN, R.:

Observations on the Opsonins with special Regard to Lupus vulgaris. The Lancet, March 28, April 4, 1908. — V. sub *Kjer-Petersen*.

RIIS, CARL:

Et Tilfælde af Lupus nasi behandlet med Røntgenstraaler. H. T. 1/1900. [A Case of Lupus Nasi treated with Røntgen-Rays.] — One case treated with good results (Illustration before and after treatment).

RIIS, CARL:

Oversigt over Tuberkulosedødsfald paa samtlige Kellerske Aandsvageanstalter fra Aar 1883—1902. Report from the Keller Asylums for Imbeciles, 1/4 1901—1/4 1902. Vejle 1902. [Conspectus of Deaths from Tu-

berculosis in the various Keller Asylums for Imbeciles from 1883—1902.] — Out of 294 deaths, 90 were due to pulmonary tub., 31 to tub. in other parts of the body.

RINGBERG, F.:

Dødsaaarsagerne i Hallund Lægedistrikt. U. f. L. 27/1900. [The Causes of Death in Hallund Medical District.] — Including the mortality from tub. in the district.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Studier over Pleuritis hos Børn. Disp. Copenhagen 1882. 270 pages. [Studies on Pleurisy in Children.] — A detailed monograph on serous pleurisy as well as on empyema in children from 4 months to 15 years, based on 206 cases from Copenhagen hospitals. Of these cases 10 empyemas and 3 serous pleurisies undoubtedly were tubercular. Among other things, interesting details about the stethoscopic diagnosis of pleurisy especially in children. For instance the tympanitic border along the dorsal spine, pointed out by *Hirschsprung*, was found by R. in 95 cases out of 102.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

De sidste Aars Fremskridt i Empyemets chirurgiske Behandling. B. f. L. 1883. [Progress made in Later Years in the Surgical Treatment of Empyema.] — Summary.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Stetoskopiske Meddelelser fra Kommunehospitalets 2' Afdeling. H. T. 31—32/1884. [Stethoscopic Reports from the Commune Hospital, 2nd Ward.] — 1) A peculiar case of change of pitch, in which the amphoric respiration was undoubtedly deeper and somewhat weaker when the patient opened his mouth. The autopsy showed a large smooth cavity. — 2) A case where in spite of constant presence of the Gerhardt change of pitch, no cavity was found at the post-mortem. (Reported in Med. Soc. 13th Jan. 1884, comp. B. f. L. 1883.)

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Kliniske Iagttagelser og Erfaringer fra Kommunehospitalets 2' Afdeling. U. f. L. 4' R. 11 Bd. 19, 1883. [Clinical Observations and Experiences from the Commune Hospital, 2nd Ward.] — Report on several medicaments employed in consumption, as well as the treatment employed in empyema with a description of the apparatus used.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Om Tuberkelbacillen med særligt Hensyn til dens kliniske Be-

tydning. B.f.L. 1886. [On the Tubercle Bacillus with special Reference to its Clinical Importance.] — Detailed summary.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Om den akute pseudo-pneumoniske Lungetuberkulose og dens Forhold til den krupøse (genuine) Pneumoni. Med. Selsk. 5' Jan. 1886 & H. T. 8/1886. [On the Acute Pseudo-Pneumonic Pulmonary Tuberculosis and its Relation to Croupous (Genuine) Pneumonia]. — On the basis of 12 cases R. composes a complete picture of this form of acute tuberculosis, which stethoscopically may entirely resemble croupous pneumonia; it is frequently unilateral, and in many cases localised in the lower part of the lung. The expectoration is often rubiginous, not infrequently of a greenish tint. Only one of the patients had a hereditary disposition. 3 of the patients died, 6 improved considerably, 2 recovered. The theory of the development of croupous pneumonia into tub. is probably founded on such cases.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Experimentelle Bidrag til Belysning af den tuberkuløse Dispositionens Paavirkelighed. Med. Selsk. 15' Oct. 1889, ref. i H. T. 50/1889. [Experimental Contributions to the Illumination of the Possibility of Influencing a Tuberculous Disposition.] — Treatment of predisposed animals (rabbits) with food containing sodic salts, and of refractory animals (rats) with food containing salts of potassium, continued for $\frac{1}{2}$ year and in two generations, without a perceptible change in the relation of the animals to infection from tub.

DISCUSSION:

B. Bang: If certain herbivorous animals, such as the horse, seem refractory to tub., the reason is probably that they are less frequently exposed to infection.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Jasper's Kreosotpiller. U. f. L. 4' R. 20' Bd. 37/1889. [Jasper's Creosote Pills.] — Experiments have shown R., that these pills passed undigested through the bowels. Description of a rational composition.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Lungekirurgiens Fremskridt i sidste Decennium. B.f.L. 1889. [The Progress of Pulmonary Surgery in the Last Decennium.] — Summary.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Om Anvendelsen af Sanatoriebehandling af Lungetuberkulose paa Sygehuse, belyst ved Erfaringer fra Kommunehospitalets 2'

Afdeling. H. T. 40-44/1901. [On the Employment of the Sanatorial Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Hospitals, Illustrated by Experiences from the Commune Hospital, 2nd Ward.] — R. has had „lying halls“ erected in the garden of the Commune Hospital for sanatorial treatments to correspond with the treatment in use at the Øresund Hospital, Copenhagen. Description of the results of 33 cases of consumption treated in this manner.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Om den bronchiale Respiration. U. f. L. 49/1903. [On Bronchial Respiration.] — As there is some confusion with regard to the definition of bronchial respiration, the definition given by the stethoscopy authorities should be adhered to.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Hvorledes bør Percussionen af Lungerne foretages? [How Should the Percussion of the Lungs be Performed?] Hvorledes bør man perkuttere Lungerne? [How Ought the Lungs to be Percussed?] 5^e nord. Kongr. f. indv. Med. Stockholm 1904, ref. i U. f. L. 1904 & H. T. 38 1904. — B. f. L. 1904. — Criticism of the method employed by Waller (Hygiea, Febr. 1904). By repeating the experiments of Wintrich with percussion on cadaver with simultaneous palpation of the diaphragm, R. arrived at the result that even a tolerably weak percussion of the clavicle can be felt as a wave in the diaphragm. Therefore R. recommends a weak, but deep percussion, which can best be made in an even way by resting the thumb of the percussing hand on the back of the hand, the finger of which is used as a plessimeter. The percussion must always be comparative; no generally normal pulmonic sound exists, but only an individual sound.

DISCUSSION:

Saugman recommends Waller's method as well as the ordinary method.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

I Anledning af Overlæge S. Bang's Afhandling om den stetoskopiske Diagnose af begyndende Lungetuberkulose, især om hans Opfattelse af den bronchiale Respiration. N. T. f. T. Bd. 3, 1904-5. [In Reference to Superintendent Physician S. Bang's Treatise on Stethoscopic Diagnosis of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially to his Conception of Bronchial Respiration.]

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Om den bronchiale Respiration. *ibid.* [On Bronchial Respiration.] — Discussion on the definition of „bronchial respiration“.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

Discussion: On Compulsory Notification in Cases of Tuberculosis.
5th North. Congr. for Inw. Med. Stockholm 1904.

ROSENTHAL, E. ISRAEL:

v. sub *B. Bang, H. Bing, J. Carlsen, C. Reisz, C. J. Salomonsen, C. Saugman, N. J. Strandgaard.*

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Har Jodoform en antituberkuløs Virkning? H. T. ^{15/1887}. [Has Iodoform an Antitubercular Effect?] — That the results have improved since the introduction of iodoform is due to other technical improvements introduced simultaneously. Under the superintendence of *C. J. Salomonsen* R. inoculated in the anterior chamber of the eye of five rabbits one single miliary tubercle kneaded together with five times as much iodoform; in all the inoculated eyes tub. developed at least as rapidly as in those not treated with iodoform.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Om Blærebetændelsernes Ætiologi, Pathogenese og Behandling. Disp. Copenhagen 1889 (P. Hauberg Publ.), 280 p. [On Etiology, Pathogeny and Treatment of Inflammation of the Bladder.] — Clinical and experimental researches on 30 cases of cystitis, five of which were tubercular. — R. here for the first time points out that the non-complicated tubercular cystitis is always of acid reaction, the tubercle bacillus never producing ammoniac decomposition of the urine. Experiments on rabbits showed that the bladder may be infected when the tubercle bacilli are introduced into a solution of the mucous membrane or when a suppurative cystitis is complicated with a retention of the urine for 16 to 28 hours, but never by injecting tubercle bacilli in a healthy or cystitic bladder without retention.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Om Suppurationens Ætiologi. B. f. L. 1891. [On the Etiology of Suppuration] — General survey. As injection of dead T. B. produces suppuration, it is natural to suppose that it is dead or dying T. B. which produce congestive abscesses.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Diskussion til *G. Naumann*: Om Behandling af Ledaffektioner med Indsprøjtning af Jodoform. First Meeting of the Northern Society of Surgeons in Göteborg, 1893, rep. in H. T. ^{28/1893}. [Discussion with *G. Naumann*: On the Treatment of Articular Affections with Injection of Iodoform.] — R. maintains that as iodoform is poisonous, and

its usefulness not proved, it ought not to be employed. R's own experiments on animals as well as those of others rather seem to indicate that it is really harmful.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Om tuberkuløs Artroitis og Osteitis i den tidlige Barnealder. H. T. ²⁰/1896. [On Tubercular Artroitis & Osteitis in Infancy.] — 10 cases in 7 children upon whom R. operated at Queen Louise's Hospital for Children in Copenhagen for a form of articular tub. in infants not previously noticed: „pyarthron tuberculosum acutum“, which, contrary to the cases described by *Koenig*, occurs in a previously healthy joint. The complaint is entirely synovial, and is cured by simple artrotomy

DISCUSSION (Med. Selsk. 17' Marts 1896):

E. A. Tscherniug, O. Bloch, Kr. Poulsen.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Urinorganernes kirurgiske Sygdomme. I' Del: Nyrens og Ureters kirurgiske Sygdomme. København 1895. Part I: Surgical Diseases of the Kidney and Ureter. Copenhagen 1895. — II' Del: Blærens kirurgiske Sygdomme, København 1899. Part II: Surgical Diseases of the Bladder, Copenhagen 1899. [Surgical Diseases of the Urinary Organs.] — A large textbook with description of R.'s experiences and special standpoints, also with regard to tub.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Extirpation af Epididymis ved Tuberkulose. Fourth Meeting of the Northern Society of Surgeons, Stockholm 1899, rep. in H. T. ³⁴/1899. [Extirpation of the Epididymis in Tuberculosis.] — As the testicle itself may be healthy even where the epididymis has been tubercular for several years, an extirpation of the latter may be sufficient, so as to preserve the testicle. Report on cases.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Discussion with *I. Berg*: Treatment of the Ureter in Operations for Tuberculosis of the Kidney. 4th Meeting of North. Soc. of Surg., Stockholm 1899, rep. in H. T. ³⁵/1899. — Since 1898 R. has fastened the end of the ureter in the wound.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Indikationer og Kontraindikationer for Nefrektomi, særligt ved Nyretuberkulose. Opening Lectures to Discussion of the 34th German Congress of Surg., Berlin 27nd April. H. T. ²²/1905. [Indications and Counterindications of Nephrectomy, particularly in Tuberculosis of the Kidney.] — Experiences from 112 nephrectomies performed by the author, among which 47 were for tub. with 44 cures and 3 deaths. Every renal tub., however limited, indicates nephrec-

tomy, if the other kidney is able to work. As personal experiences have shown R. that even a wide-spread tub. of the bladder is curable by treatment with 6–5 % solution of carbolic acid, this complication cannot counterindicate the operation. — Criticism of the different methods of ascertaining the state of the other kidney.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

Om Blæretuberkulosens Betydning og om dens Helbredelighed. Med. Selsk. 13de Marts 1906 & H. T. 27/1906. [On the Significance of Tub. in the Bladder and on its Curability.] — R. has treated 56 cases of tub. of the bladder. In 47 of these there was a simultaneous advanced renal tub., which undoubtedly was the starting point of the tub. in the urinary ways. In 34 of these cases nephrectomy was performed. (In 56, 4 % of R.'s nephrectomies, there was simultaneous tub. of the bladder). Contrary to *N. P. Hansen* R. points out a few cases of tub. ascending from the bladder. — In a large majority of the cases the presence of T. B. was easily ascertained by *Forsell-Gregersen's* method (v. sub *Gregersen*). The frequency of bladder tub. coinciding with renal tub. necessitates cathedrisation of the ureter in order to determine which kidney is affected. Where this method is inapplicable R. (since 1894) has performed a double-sided explorative lumbar incision, first directed against the presumably healthy kidney. — Communicates the first observed case of spontaneously healed bladder-tub. after nephrectomy (in 1894). The first and foremost feature in the treatment of tub. in the bladder is to remove the source of infection (the kidney) then to await a possibly spontaneous healing (which occurred in 10 cases), but in the opposite case to use energetic local treatment with 6 % carbolic acid (with the temperature of the body), which is kept in the bladder each time for 3–4 minutes. By this means R. obtained a cure in 14 cases out of 18.

DISCUSSION:

E. A. Tscherning advises, instead of double explorative incision, the opening of the presumably diseased side, to drain this kidney out by filling the ureter with a bougie, and then examining the secretion from each kidney separately. Recommends a trial of isoform in tub. of the bladder.

J. Fibiger directs the attention to a form of renal tuberculosis which may be called „the tuberculous renal atrophy“ on account of local fibrous healing processes. Such forms may also convey tubercle bacilli to the urine. — Was there pulmonary tub. in R.'s case?

C. Saugman had seen several cases in which inoculation of the urine on guinea-pigs produced tub., but where no local symptoms were found, and where the patient recovered without operation.

Th. Røvsing only performs the afore-mentioned explorative incision in a supposed healthy kidney when there is evidence to show that the other kidney is tuberculous, in order to ascertain whether both are possibly impaired. — Only very few of R.'s patients had clinically proved pulmonary tub. R. considers *Tscherning's* procedure as dangerous, as the kidney has to be removed without the escape of any pus into the wound.

ROVSING, THORKILD:

v. sub *Saxtorph, H. Strandgaard, Ørum.*

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Behandlingen af tuberkuløse Affektioner med parenkymaløse Jodoforminjektioner. H. T. ³⁸/1890. [Treatment of Tuberculous Affections with Parenchymatous Injections of Iodoform.] — Report on cases.

RØRDAM, HOLGER, together with *N. Jensen, Lohmann, Skaarup*:

Lovforslag mod Udbredelse af Tuberkulosen, fremsat i den danske Rigsdag 1896. H. T. ⁵¹/1896. [Bill relating to the Spread of Tuberculosis, Read in the Danish Parliament in 1896.]

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Korrespondance. H. T. ⁴¹ & ⁴³/1897. [Correspondence.] — Controversy.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Et Bidrag til Belysning af Kampen mod Tuberkulosen som Folkesygdom. U. f. L. ⁵⁻⁶/1901. [A Contribution to the Illumination of the Fight against Tuberculosis as a National Disease.] — Summarised report on the spread, the frequency and the economical importance of tub. in Denmark and other countries. Description of the Danish sanatoria and seaside hospitals etc.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Bidrag til Belysning af Kampen mod Tuberkulosen som Folkesygdom. Med. Selsk. 22' Jan. 1901, ref. i H. T. ²⁰/1901. [Contribution to the Illustration of the Fight against Tuberculosis as a National Disease.]

DISCUSSION:

J. Bentsen: A thousand Sanatorium beds will suffice for Denmark. *Klee* mentions the wide extent of tub. in the country around Silkeborg in Jutland.

Saugman: The State is morally bound to assist tuberculous per-

sons. Calculations of the expenses which the State would have to bear in this connection.

L. Meyer: Support from the families of the tuberculous patients ought not to be overlooked.

K. Faber: A beginning should be made in a small way by private means, before the question of applying for State support can be raised.

Iacobæus: The sanatoria will add to the mental sufferings of patients who on account of the advanced nature of the disease cannot be admitted.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Nationalforeningen og Sanatorierne. U.f.L. ³⁰/1901. [The National Antituberculosis Association and the Sanatoria.] — Reply to Kabell.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Tuberkulosens Bekæmpelse. U.f.L. ⁵²/1901. [The Fight against Tuberculosis.] — Reply to Nordentoft.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Udbredelsen af Kvægtuberkulosen i Forhold til Tuberkulosen blandt Menneskene. H. T. ³/1902. [The Extent of Bovine Tuberculosis in Relation to Human Tub.] — Parallel drawn between *J. Carlsen's* information on human tub. and *B. Bang's* on bovine tub. in the various parts of Denmark. Concludes from these investigations that no perceptible connection between tub. in man and in animals seems to exist.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Kampen mod Tuberkulosen. H. T. ²¹/1902. [The Crusade against Tuberculosis.] — Description of *Calmette's* antituberculous dispensaries.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Die Tuberkulosebekämpfung in Dänemark. Bericht für die Konferenz 1902 d. intern. Central-Bureaus zur Bekämpfung der Tub.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Om Forholdet mellem Tuberkulosen hos Mennesket og Kvæget. U. f. L. ⁴⁵/1902. [On the Relation of Human to Bovine Tuberculosis.] — Report of the discussion at the Intern. Conf. of Tub. in Berlin 1902.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Kampen mod Tuberkulosen i Tyskland og tyske Folkesanatorier. Beretn. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902. [The Crusade against Tuberculosis in Germany, and German Public Sanatoria.] — Collective description of the structure, arrangement,

working and results in German public sanatoria, of convalescent and recreation homes, rural colonies and other measures against tub. in Germany.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Tuberkulosens Smitteveje. U. f. L. 48/1903. [Ways of Infection of Tuberculosis.] — Critical report of the investigations of *Behring*, *Blume*, *Isager* a. o. R. calls attention to the great frequency of tub. in Greenland, where the possibility of infection from cattle is quite excluded, as no cattle exist there. Here also the occurrence of and mortality from tub. is very great in early infancy.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Vejledning i Skolesundhedsplejen. Copenhagen 1903. [Instruction in School Hygiene.] — Treats among other things of the prevention of tub. in schools.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Bidrag til Belysningen af Kampen mod Tuberkulosen. Copenhagen-Christiania 1904. [Contribution to the Illumination of the Crusade against Tuberculosis.] — Ten smaller treatises partly on the history and results of the fight against tub., partly a defence of the conception that bovine tub. is not pathogenous to man.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Der Nationalverein zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose in Dänemark. Kopenhagen 1904. — Historical review on the International Conference on Tuberculosis in Copenhagen, May 1904.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Mesures prises par l'Etat Danois en vue de la lutte contre la tuberculose. Copenhague 1904. — On the Danish laws relating to tub. and administrative measures against it.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Institutions Danoises pour le traitement de la tuberculose. Copenhague 1904. — Description with pictures of the Danish sanatoria, seaside hospitals and children's sanatoria.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Nationalvereins zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose 1901—1904. Copenhagen 1904.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Ansteckungswege der Tuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 4, 1904. — Reference to the above-mentioned conditions in Greenland.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

La lutte contre la tuberculose en Danemark. Copenhague 1905. —

Description of the measures taken by the Danish State against tub., and description of sanatoria and similar establishments in Denmark.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

Bericht über Dänemark. 6^e intern. Tub. konferenz in Wien 1907. — Denmark now possesses sanatorium accomodation for 1 of every 2000 inhabitants, and the State spends an annual sum in the crusade against tub. of equal to 45 Øre pr. inhabitant.

RØRDAM, HOLGER:

v. sub *Carlsen, Fibiger*.

SALOMON:

Bidrag til en Sundhedsstatistik for Kongeriget Danmark. U. f. L. 1877—1884. [Contribution to Statistics on Hygiene in Denmark.] — Annual reports on diseases, including tub., found in conscripts at the medical examination.

SALOMONSEN, CARL J.:

Om Indpodning af Tuberkulose, særligt i Kaninens Iris. N. m. A. Bd. 11, ^{12 & 19}/1879. [On Inoculation of Tuberculosis, especially in the Iris of Rabbits.] — In these experiments, commenced in co-operation with *Julius Cohnheim* and at his advice (Comp. *Cohnheim & Salomonsen*: Ueber künstliche Tuberkulose. Sitzungsber. d. schles. Ges. f. vaterl. Cult. 13^e Juli 1878), *inoculation of tub. matter in the anterior chamber of the eye was employed for the first time*, in support of *Villemin's* doctrine on the specificity of tub., and as a diagnostic expedient. — The experiments commenced in Breslau were continued and extended by S. after his return to Copenhagen. The inoculations were chiefly performed on rabbits. 34 experiments with fresh tuberculous matter from men, rabbits and guinea-pigs, after an incubation period of 3–4 weeks, constantly produced a state quite like human tub. of the iris; greyish miliary nodules in the iris, which after a few days became caseous in the centre. All cases afterwards developed a caseous panophthemia, and a few months later tuberculous alterations in the lungs, sometimes also in other organs. As counter-experiments 34 inoculations were performed partly of tub. tissue heated to 100 degr. of C. or treated with absolute alcohol, partly of normal and pathological non-tuberculous tissue (carcinoma, caseous syphilitic tissue, actinomycosis etc.), which only produced temporary hyperæmia of the conjunctiva and the iris. — Thus S. succeeded in this manner, 1) in ascertaining the independence of tub. with previous inflammation, 2) in observing

its time of incubation, 3) in pursuing its first developments in the living animal.

SALOMONSEN, CARL J.:

Rejseerindringer fra Berlin i Anledning af Koch's Tuberkulosekur. Med. Selsk. 25' Nov. 1890. ref. i H. T. ²/1891. [Souvenirs from a Journey to Berlin in connection with Koch's Cure of Tuberculosis.] — Description of Koch's tuberculin treatment. S. establishes already at that time that the therapeutic value of the method may be doubted, but its great importance to pathology is indisputable.

DISCUSSION:

C. Lange. Wanscher. E. Pontoppidan. Hørring. B. Bang. O. Storch. Friedenreich.

SALOMONSEN, CARL J.:

Rejsenotitser om Ny-Tuberkulinet. Med. Selsk. 2' Nov. 1898. [Notes from a Journey taken in connection with the New Tuberculin.]

DISCUSSION:

Wanscher. Rosenthal.

SALOMONSEN, CARL J.:

v. sub B. Bang. L. Meyer. Reisz. Røvsing. Ørum.

SALOMONSEN, L.:

v. sub B. Bang.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Rejseindtryk fra aabne Kursteder for Brystsyge. B. f. L. 1892. Impressions from Journeys to Non-sanatorial Health Resorts for Consumptives.] — Sketches from Davos, the Riviera etc., pointing out the superiority of sanatorial treatment in most cases.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Oprettelsen af et dansk Sanatorium for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 1' Bd. ⁴⁷/1894. [On the Establishment of a Danish Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Investigation of the general conditions of a site for a sanatorium with particular regard to Danish conditions. Proposes Fakkegrav near Vejlefjord (Jutland) as a particularly advantageous place (here the first Danish sanatorium was afterwards erected).

SAUGMAN, C.:

Til Sanatoriediskussionen. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. ⁴/1895. [To the Discussion on Sanatoria.]

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Forholdsregler mod Tuberkulosen og særlig om Sanatorier for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. ³⁶⁻³⁷/1895 (also as sep. reprint). Lecture at

the 23rd Meeting of the Gen. Dan. Soc. of Ph., 1895. [On Measures against Tuberculosis, and particularly on Sanatoria for Consumptives.] — After a description of the state of sanatorial treatment abroad, S. invites the formation of an anti-tuberculosis league which, for one thing, would have to establish sanatoria for poor tuberculous patients. Presents plans and estimates for a sanatorium at Fakkegrav.

DISCUSSION:

C. Reisz, J. Benlsen, T. M. Trautner, Faarloft.

SAUGMAN, C.:

La lutte contre la tuberculose en Danemark. *Revue de la tub.* Dec. 1895 & Dec. 1896.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Sanatorier for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. ⁴⁶/1897. [Sanatoria for Consumptives.] — The Vejle fjord Sanatorium; history of its erection, arrangement etc.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Luft-, Vand- og Terrænkur i Ftisisterapien. U. f. L. 5' R. 6' Bd. ²⁸/1899. [Some Remarks on Air-Water-& Mounting-Cure in Phthisic Therapeutics.] — Criticism of *Volland's* standpoint with regard to sanatorial treatment.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Die erste Heilanstalt für Lungenkranke in Dänemark. *Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw.* Bd. 1, 1900.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Der Stand der Volksheilstättenbewegung in Dänemark. *Liebe: Der Stand d. Volksheilstättenbew. im In- u. Auslande*, München 1900.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Diskussion om Smittefare ved Tub. Third North Congr. f. Inw. Med. Copenhagen 1900. [Discussion on the Danger of Infection from Tuberculosis.] — The mode of infection maintained by *Flügge* is exaggerated. Physicians at establishments for consumptives do not seem to be especially exposed to infection.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Kuren paa Vejle fjord Sanatorium. *Rep. fr. Vejle fjord Sanat.* 1, 1901. [The Cure at Vejle Fjord Sanatorium.] — Description of the daily routine and treatment of the most ordinary symptoms.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Kurens Anvendelse i privat Praxis. *Ibid.* vol., 1901. [Some Remarks on the Application of the Cure in Pri-

vate Practice.] — Instructions how to carry out a modified sanatorial cure at home before and after the sanatorial treatment.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Vejlefjord Sanatorium. U. f. L. ²⁴/1901. [The Vejlefjord Sanatorium.] — It is only a postulate that „draught“ is detrimental. Experiences from Vejlefjord sanatorium go to show that draught is not hurtful to the respiratory tract.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nationalforeningen og Sanatorierne. U. f. L. ³¹ & ³⁹/1901. [The National Antituberculosis Association and the Sanatoria.] — Controversy with *Kabell* and *S. Bang*. S. maintains the necessity of building large sanatoria, and not reducing the financial demands to any great extent.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Meddelelser fra Vejlefjord Sanatorium, I—VIII. Copenhagen 1901—08. [Communications from the Vejlefjord Sanatorium, I—VIII.] — Annual reports from the sanatorium with statistics on the duration of the results, various remedies etc.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Helbredelse af Lungetuberkulose. U. f. L. ⁴⁷/1901 & Lecture at the Meeting of the Gen. Dan. Med. Soc. in Aalborg, 23rd Aug. 1901. [On the Cure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — General survey of the pathological anatomy and the stethoscopic symptoms of the healing process of tub. State of the T. B. during the healing process. Prognosis of the apparently cured patients. The slight importance of hemoptysis. Concrements. The prospects of healing under different circumstances etc.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Der Stand der Tuberkulosebekämpfung in Dänemark im Frühjahr 1901. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 2, 1901.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Kurregler og Husorden for Kurgæster paa Vejlefjord Sanatorium. Reports from the Vejlefjord Sanatorium, vol. II, 1902. [Rules of treatment and domestic regulations for patients at the Vejlefjord sanatorium].

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nogle Bemærkninger om daglige Vægtsvingninger. U. f. L. ¹³/1902. [Some Remarks on Daily Fluctuations of Weight.] — The result of weighing 9 consumptive patients repeatedly every day.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Kort Vejleder for Brystsyge. Copenhagen 1902. 2nd ed. 1905. [Brief instructions for Consumptives.] — Pub. by the Gen. Dan. Med. Soc.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Hetolbehandlingen paa Vejlefjord Sanatorium. Rep. from the Vejlefjord Sanatorium II, 1902. [Treatment with Hetol at the Vejlefjord Sanatorium.] — Out of 25 patients treated only one instance of perceptible improvement.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Der Kampf gegen die Tuberkulose darf nicht ein Kampf gegen die Tuberkulösen werden. Bericht der ersten internationalen tub. Konferenz, Berlin 1902. Medd. f. Vejlefjord Sanat. III, 1903.

SAUGMAN C.:

Aabent Brev til Dr. med. *Flindt*. H. T. 2/1903. [Open Letter to Mr. *Flindt* M. D]. — By building the sanatoria on the block system the control of the physician over the patients is facilitated. Open windows will always ensure sufficient ventilation.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Vejlefjord Sanatorium in Dänemark. Tuberculosis vol. 1, 1903.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Fieber und Nachtschweisse. *G. Schröder & F. Blumenfeld*: Handb. d. Therap. d. chron. Lungenschw. Leipzig, 1904.

SAUGMAN, C.:

„Phthisis uden Baciller“. Rep. fr. the Vejlefjord Sanat. IV, 1904. [„Consumption without Bacilli“]. — Clinical study in which S. points out the frequency of ascertained cases of pulmonary tub., in which the sputum always or periodically lacks T. B.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Draabeinfektionens Betydning for Udbredelsen af Tuberkulosen. Rep. from the Vejlefjord Sanat. IV, 1904. Lecture at the 2nd Intern. Conf. on Tub. Copenh. 1904. [On the Importance of Drop-Infection for the Spread of Tuberculosis.] — S. had gathered information on 289 tuberculosis specialists, 107 of whom were tuberculous at the time of their appointment. The remaining 182, whose appointment had taken place on an average 6½ years earlier, showed but two cases of tuberculosis which were presumably due to infection during their practice. This leads S. to the conclusion that intercourse with consumptives who are careful with their sputum is not very dangerous to healthy adults.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Zur Frage der Bedeutung der Tröpfcheninfection für die Verbreitung der Tuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 4, 1904.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Diskussion til *K. Thue*: Om Sekundærinfektion ved Tuberkulose.

5th North. Congr. for Int. Med. Stockholm 1904. [Discussion with K. Thue: On Secondary Infection from Tuberculosis.] — Report of a case (tub. complicated with endocarditis caused by capsulated diplococs). Dito, v. sub *Rosenthal*. Ibidem.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Sygeplejersken i den moderne Brystsygebehandling. Tidskr. f. Sygepleje 5-6/1905. [The Nurse in the Modern Treatment of Consumption.]

SAUGMAN, C.:

Et Bidrag til Kundskaben om Sanatoriepatienternes senere Skæbne. U. f. L. 17/1905. [A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Later Fate of Sanatorial Patients.] — Statistics on the duration after the lapse of 2—4 years of the results in the case of 477 patients dismissed from the Vejlefjord Sanatorium during a period of 3 years. Refutation of the general opinion that the sanatorial cure promotes digestive disturbances and gout.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nogle Betragtninger over Tuberkuloselovene. U. f. L. 31 32/1905. [Some Reflections on the Laws relating to Tuberculosis.] — On various consequences of these laws.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Indvendinger mod Sanatoriebehandling af Brystsyge. U. f. L. 38/1905. [On Objections against the Sanatorial Treatment of Consumptives.] — Refutation based on personal experiences of a number of complaints against sanatorial treatment (that it destroys the stomach, promotes rheumatism, accustoms the patients to idleness and luxury etc.).

SAUGMAN, C.:

Udkast til et Tuberkulosehospital. U. f. L. 47/1905. [Sketch of a Tuberculosis Hospital.] — Plans and estimates for a tuberculosis hospital for 5 men and 5 women.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Die Tuberkulosefrage in Dänemark im Jahre 1904. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 7, 1905.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Die dänische Tuberkulosefrage. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 7, 1905.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Det kongelige danske Sundhedskollegium og Begrebet „smittefarlig Tuberkulose“. U. f. L. 5/1906. [The Royal Danish Board of Health and the Conception of the Expression „Danger of Infection from Tub.“] — Criticism of the definition given.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Aabent Brev til Sygehuslæge *Hindhede*, Skanderborg. U. f. L. ¹⁰/1906. [Open Letter to Mr. Hindhede, Hospital Physician, Skanderborg.] Sanatoriekosten. Ibid. ¹⁵/1906. [Sanatorial Meals.] — Controversy raised by *Hindhede's* assertion that the sanatorial meals are too rich.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Draabeinfektionens Betydning for Udbredelsen af Tuberkulosen. U. f. L. ¹⁵/1907. [On the Relation of „Drop-Infection“ to the Spread of Tuberculosis.] — Reply dealing with *Flügge's* criticism of S.'s investigations (at the 5th Intern. Congr. f. Tub., The Hague, 1906). Maintains that the inhalation of drops containing T. B. is of little consequence to adults.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Nochmals: Zur Frage der Bedeutung der Tröpfcheninfektion für die Verbreitung der Tuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 10, 1907. Same article.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Die Tuberkulosefrage in Dänemark im Jahre 1906. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 11, 1907.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Om Behandling af Lungetuberkulose med kunstig Pneumothoraxdannelse. U. f. L. ³⁹⁻⁴¹/1907. [On the Treatment of Tuberculosis with Artificial Formation of a Pneumothorax.] — Detailed description of *Forlanini's* method. Report on eleven patients treated by this method by S., partly with a decidedly successful result. Interesting remarks on the diagnosis of the pneumothorax.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Ueber die Anwendung der künstlichen Pneumothorax in der Behandlung der Lungentuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 12, 1907.

SAUGMAN, C.:

Behandling af Phthisis med kunstig Pneumothoraxdannelse. Lecture to the Soc. f. Phys. Therap. and Dietetics in Copenhagen, 17th Febr. 1908, rep. in N. T. f. T. 1908. [Treatment of Consumption with Artificial Formation of a Pneumothorax.] — Same article as the preceding.

DISCUSSION:

Würtzen recommends a canule with lateral split. Has seen cases of strong cyanosis after the operation.

Rosenthal warns against sanguinity on account of the capriciousness of tuberculous fever.

Kjer-Petersen, H. Jansen.

SAUGMAN, C., & WOLFF, FELIX :

Ueber dauernde Heilung der Lungentuberkulose. Wiesbaden 1891.
(Sep. Print of Annual Rep. for 1895 from *Brehmer's Sanatorium* in Görbersdorf.

SAUGMAN & SCHEPELERN & TRAUTNER:

Om Tuberkulose. Kobenhavn 1897. [On Tuberculosis.] — Condensed popular pamphlet published with State aid by The Gen. Dan. Med. Ass.

SAUGMAN, C.:

v sub *Carlsen. Rosenthal. Røvsing. Rørdam.*

SAXTORPH, SYLVESTER:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Blæretuberkulosens Patogenese og Behandling. Med. Selsk. 19' Febr. 1901, ref. i H. T. ²⁶/1901. [Some Remarks on the Pathogeny and Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Bladder.] According to S. tub. of the bladder is never primary, but either descending or directly propagated from genital tub. It scarcely ever ascends through the ureters. Should be treated by removal of the primary focus, (for instance, in the kidney) together with energetic hygienic measures.

DISCUSSION:

Røvsing: Tub. in the urinary tracts alone always begins in the kidney; in urogenital tub. epididymis is frequently the starting-point. Tub. can ascend through the ureters.

Schou: Tub. of the bladder may not unfrequently be cured spontaneously. (Report on 3 cases).

SAXTORPH, SYLVESTER:

Tuberculosis ileo-coecalis. Med. Selsk. 25' Febr. 1902, ref. i H. T. ²⁵/1902. — Survey of diagnosis, pathogeny and treatment with reference to 1 case.

DISCUSSION:

Tscherning: Only the symptoms of intestine stricture can lead to a diagnosis.

Fibiger: The so-called tuberculous intestine tumours are only hypertrophied tuberculous inflammations. Perhaps their slighter tendency to decay may be due to a weaker virulence of the T. B. in question. Symptoms of stricture may be lacking (as in one case with 8 tuberculous strictures).

SCHÄFFER, KAJ:

Om recidiverende tuberkuløs Polyarthroitis („Tuberkuløs Led-reumatisme“). H. T. ²³⁻²⁴ 08. [On Recidivating Tuberculous Polyarthroitis („Tuberculous Articular Rheumatism“).] — General

survey with 13 detailed cases from the seaside hospital at Refsnæs, illustrating various forms of this disease.

SCHALDEMOSE, V.:

Et Tilfælde af Bronchialglandeltuberkulose med Perforation til Bronchus, helbredet ved Tracheotomi. H. T. ²¹/1902. [A Case of Bronchial-Gland-Tuberculosis with Perforation to the Bronchus, cured by Tracheotomy.] — General review, with one case.

SCHEEL, VICTOR:

Tuberkulosespørgsmaal. N. T. f. T. 1902—03. [Questions with Regard to Tuberculosis.] — Collective report. (The relation between human and bovine tub.)

SCHEEL, VICTOR:

Aarsberetninger for 1904 og 1905 for Kommunehospitalets Sektionsstue. B. f. L. 1905 & 1906. [Annual Reports for 1904 and 1905 from the Post-mortem Room of the Commune Hospital.]

SCHEEL, VICTOR:

Jahresbericht über die Sektionen am Kommunehospital in Kopenhagen. N. m. A. Bd. 39, ⁷/1906.

SCHEEL, VICTOR:

Om Hyppigheden af helet Tuberkulose. B. f. L. 1906. [On the Frequency of Healed Tuberculosis.] — On the basis of autopsies studied by *L. Kraft* 1898—1900, with the assistance of Scheel, where special care has been taken to search for old tub. — Out of 2022 autopsies tub. was found to have been the sole or concurrent cause of death in 487; old, totally or partly healed foci appeared in 609. These foci were situated 329 times in the apices, 276 times elsewhere in the lungs; 250 times in the right, 191 times in the left lung. The lungs alone were impaired 417 times, lungs and glands together 188 times, glands alone 4 times. — S. thinks that the large quantity of primary glandular tub. in *Geill's* material may be due to the fact that small healed pulmonary foci have sometimes been overlooked. *Geill's* material, however, were children's cases, S.'s mostly those of adults.

SCHEPELERN, V.:

Aarsberetninger fra Kysthospitalet paa Refsnæs for Aarene 1875—1907. U. f. L. 1877—1908. [Annual Reports from the Seaside Hospital at Refsnæs, for the Years 1875—1907.] — Annual reports with statistics on the results, the complications, reports on cases, methods of treatment, hospital arrangements etc.

SCHEPELERN, V.:

Et Tilfælde af Miliærtuberkulose i Farynx. H. T. ⁷/1879. [A Case of

Miliary Tuberculosis in the Pharynx.] — Report on a case with remarks, especially on the diagnosis.

SCHPELERN, V.:

Bidrag til Behandlingen af de fungøse Ledbetændelser i Underextremiteterne og navnlig Beskrivelse af nogle Behandlingsmetoder, hvorved Patienterne blive satte i Stand til at gaa oppe. H. T. ¹⁰/1892. [Contribution to the Treatment of Fungous Articular Inflammations in the Lower Extremities, and especially Descriptions of some Methods of Treatment, which enable the Patients to be out of Bed and walk about.] — Descriptions with illustrations of some simple and practical apparatus for the above-mentioned purpose. Use of rubber sheets instead of sticking-plaster for bandages, which have to be taken off by bathing. For the same purpose guttapercha plates are used for the immobilising bandages. They are solidified by riveted saw-blades. „High soles“ are fastened with straps like skates — and other interesting details.

SCHPELERN, V.:

L'hôpital maritime à Refsnaes en Sélande. Kallundborg 1884.

SCHPELERN, V.:

Bidrag til Diskussionen om Oprettelsen af et dansk Sanatorium for brystsyge. U. f. L. 5' R. 2' Bd. ¹/1895. [A Contribution to the Discussion on the Establishment of a Danish Sanatorium for Consumptives.] — Recommends building it at the seaside. Proposals for its arrangement.

SCHPELERN, V.:

Discussion with *Naumann*: Peritoneal Tub. At the Second Meeting of the North. Soc. of Surg., Christiania 1895, rep. in H. T. ³¹/1895. Report on cases.

SCHPELERN, V.:

Kytsanatoriet ved Juelsminde og Kampen mod Tuberkulosen. U. f. L. 5' R. 4' Bd. ³⁶/1897. (Lecture at the Meeting of the Gen. Dan. Med. Ass. in Fredericia 1897). [The Seaside Hospital at Juelsminde and the Fight against Tuberculosis.] — Request for support in the collection of funds for the above-mentioned sanatorium.

SCHPELERN, V.:

Den konservative Behandling af tuberkuløs Coxitis i Barnealderen. H. T. ²⁶⁻⁻²⁷/1898. [Conservative Treatment of Tuberculous Coxitis in Childhood.] — Detailed description of the treatment employed for 22 years at the seaside hospital, the chief principle of which is conservative treatment with bandages which allow the patient free exercise, in connection with bathing and other generally

strengthening treatment. Description of the extension treatment used; illustration of the apparatuses employed, description of the open-air and bathing treatment with numerous interesting details.

SCHEPELERN, V.:

Meddelelser fra Kysthospitalet paa Refsnæs 1875—1900. Copenhagen 1900. [Reports from the Seaside Hospital at Refsnæs, 1875—1900.] — A history of the hospital on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the erection. Survey of the results of its treatment of scrofulous diseases. Under the form of „History of the case of the first patient“ S. in the shape of a clinical lecture, gives a resumé of his great experience with regard to the pathology and treatment of tub. — Statistics of the total number of cases treated.

SCHEPELERN, V.:

Das Küstenhospital auf Refsnäs (Dänemark). Zeit. f. Tub. u. Heilstw. Bd. 2, 1901.

SCHEPELERN, V. & SAUGMAN & TRAUTNER:

v. sub *Saugman*.

SCHIERBECK, G.:

Bidrag til Islands Nosografi. H. T. ²⁷/1884. [Contribution to the Nosography of Iceland.] — Out of altogether 950 patients treated by S. 1883 as superintendent physician of the country, he saw but 3 cases of consumption, 3 of pleurisy, 2 of spondylitis and 4 of tumor albus.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Tuberkulosens Udbredelse i Danmark. Betækn. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902. [The Frequency of Tuberculosis in Denmark.] — Study of the certificates of deaths of 1895—99. Mortality from Tub. in Denmark. Its distribution according to the different ages and trades. The decline of pulmonary tub. in the 19th century. A calculation of the number of tuberculous cases in the various parts of the country.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Tuberkulosen i Strafanstalterne. Ibidem. [Tuberculosis in Prisons.] — Statistics on deaths from tub. in Danish prisons. With regard to the prisoners in solitary confinement the mortality from tub. has decreased since 1878, with regard to ordinary prisoners since 1891. Both facts coincide with improvement in the rules for the feeding of the prisoners, even though the effect of other hygienic improvements cannot be excluded. The mortality after 1891 is somewhat lower than amongst the free population. The mortality

from tub. of the „cell-prisoners“ is much larger than that of the prisoners who live in company.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Foranstaltninger til Bekæmpelsen af Tuberkulosen i Barnealderen. Ibidem. [Measures for the Repression of Tuberculosis in Childhood.] — Table of the extent of scrofula in the different parts of Denmark, worked out by *A. Hertel*. Measures against infection which ought to be introduced in schools. Results obtained at the various establishments for tuberculous children in Denmark.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Sundhedsvedtægternes Bestemmelser vedrørende Boliger. Ibidem. [Hygienic Regulations relating to Dwellings.] — Collection of the regulations in force. Schierbeck points out that instead of punishing transgressions, it would be better to trace the hygienic defects and give advice with regard to their remedy.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Bestemmelser i fremmede Love sigtende til Bekæmpelse af Tuberkulosen. Ibidem. [Stipulations in the Laws of other Countries for the Repression of Tuberculosis.]

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Forholdsregler mod Tuberkulosen i New York. Ibidem. [Measures against Tuberculosis in New York (Dr. Bigg's System).]

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

Uddrag af en Statistik fra typografisk Forenings Sygekasse. Ibidem. [Extract from Statistics of the Sick Club of the Typographic Society.] — Statistics of the tuberculous members.

SCHIERBECK, N. P.:

v. sub *Monrad*.

SCHLEISNER, G.:

Distriktslægernes Pligter overfor Epidemilov og Tuberkuloselov. U. f. L. 49/1905. [The Duties of District Physicians with Regard to Laws relating to Epidemics and Tuberculosis.] — On the interpretation of these laws.

SCHLEISNER, P. A.:

Aarsberetning om Sundhedstilstanden i Kjøbenhavn 1879—85. [Annual Official Reports on the Hygienic Conditions in Copenhagen.]

SCHLEISNER, P. A.:

Ugentlig Oversigt over Sygdomme, Dødsfald og Fødsler i Kjøbenhavn. Følgeblad til U. f. L. fra 1880. [Weekly Official Reports on Diseases, Deaths and Births in Copenhagen.]

SCHLEISNER, P. A.:

v. sub *G. Magnusson*.

SCHLOTFELDT, J.:

Tuberkulosespørgsmaalet. U. f. L. 5' R. 3' Bd. 3/1896. [The Tuberculosis Question.] — The gipsiës in a certain part of Northern Jutland are said to live to a great extent on carcasses of tuberculous cows without ever falling victims to tuberculosis.

SCHMIDT, J. (Veterinarian):

Om Lungetuberkulosens Diagnose hos Kvæg. Tidsskr. f. Veterinærer 1881. [On the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cattle.]

SCHMIDT, J. (Veterinarian):

Om Lungetuberkulosens Forekomst hos Kvæg. Ibidem 1882. [On the Appearance of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Cattle.]

SCHMIDT, J. (Veterinarian):

Forsøg med Tuberkulin. Maanedsskr. f. Dyrl. Bd. 3, 1891. [Experiments with Tuberculin.]*

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Et Tilfælde af miliær Svælg-tuberkulose. H. T. 39/1893. [A Case of Miliary Tuberculosis of the Throat.]

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Svælg- og Strubetuberkulosens Behandling. H. T. 49/1894. [Treatment of Pharyngeal and Laryngeal Tuberculosis.] — Only the chronic and not the hectic forms should be treated locally. Local treatment without general roborating treatment does more harm than good. One case of pharyngeal tub. treated galvanocautically with success.

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Beretning fra Kommunehospitalets Klinik for Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme. H. T. 9/1885 & 28—31/1889. [Report from the Clinique of the Commune Hospital for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.] — Report on cases of laryngeal Tub.

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Larynxtuberkulom. Report from the Oto-laryngological Clinique of the Royal Frederik Hospital. H. T. 44/1899. [Tuberculoma of the Larynx.] — General survey based on 10 cases observed in 1898. Differential diagnosis from carcinoma.

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Tuberkulom i Struben hos en 62aarig Mand. D. otolaryng. Foren. 23' Nov. 1901, ref. i U. f. L. 9/1902. [Tuberculoma in the Larynx of a Man of 62.] — Report on cases.

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Tilfælde af tuberculoma laryngis hos en 15-aarig Pige. *ibidem* 24' April 1907, ref. *ib.* 29/1907. [A Case of Tuberculoma Laryngis in a Girl of 15.]

SCHMIEGELOW, E.:

Discussion v. sub. *Christiansen. Grønbech. Mygind. J. Møller.*

SCHOU, JENS:

Behandling af tuberkuløse Affektioner med Jodoforminjektioner. U. f. L. 4' R. 21' Bd. 19/1890. [Treatment of Tuberculous Affections with Injections of Jodoform.] — Recommends the method from personal experiences. Warns against dissolving the iodoform in ether, as he has seen it produce a lasting anæsthesia.

SCHOU, JENS:

Behandlingen af Spondylitis i det floride Stadium. U. f. L. 28, 1890, 4' R. 21' Bd. [Treatment of Spondylitis in the Florid Stage.] — In the florid stage S. does not consider *Sayre's* treatment very felicitous, as absolute immobilisation and avoidance of pressure are necessary. *Sayre's* suspension is not quite rational, as a straightening of the gibbus is contrary to the natural mode of cure. A complete immobilisation is obtained by *Phelp's* wooden goutière, which at the same time relieves the diseased vertebræ of pressure. Description of the technique of this proceeding.

SCHOU, JENS:

Om Nyretuberkulose. U. f. L. 44/1901. [On Renal Tuberculosis.] — Survey based on 25 cases of personal experience, most of which were treated in the conservative way (*Ichthyol*) with good results, 2 even cured. Operation is only recommended in cases of hemilateral affection which progresses in spite of conservative treatment, as well as in cases of profuse hemorrhage and retention in mixed infection and in violent renal colics. In 4 of the cases nephrectomy with good results.

SCHROLL, G.:

Er det Tuberkulose eller ikke? H. T. 4/1906. [Is it Tuberculosis or not?] — In reference to *Permin's* cases of negative tuberculin reaction S. propounds the question whether after all a large number of patients treated in sanatories perhaps have no tub. at all. S. however entertains some doubts as to the bearings of *Permin's* results.

SEEDORFF:

Discussion v. sub *Gram.*

SELCHAU :

Pleuritis og dens Behandling ved Aspiration. H. T. ³⁶1875. [Pleurisy and its Treatment with Aspiration.] — Report on cases (8).

SELL, A.:

Et Brystsygesanatorium for 1 Patient. U. f. L. ⁴/1900. [A Sanatorium for One Consumptive.] — Instruction for the erection of a cheap shed for the lying cure at home.

SLOMANN, H. C.:

Bidrag til Empyembehandlingen. H. T. ⁸/1896 [Contribution to the Treatment of Empyema.] — In tuberculous (and other) empyemata S. recommends large resection of 1—2 costæ with plugging of the cavity. Report on cases.

SLOMANN, H. C.:

Tuberkulose og Trauma, belyst ved Exempler fra Arbejderforsikringsraadets Virksomhed. B. f. L. 1902. [Tuberculosis and Trauma Illustrated by Examples from the Work of the Workmen's Insurance Board.] — Critical survey based on reports on cases (2 cases of tuberculous infection through surface wounds etc.). S. arrived at the result that a trauma can make a local tub., latently present in the affected place, to show itself, but no evidence has proved traumatic promotion of pulmonary tub.

SLOMANN, H. C.:

Om Spondylitisbehandling. Med. Selsk. 14' Marts 1905, ref. i H. T. ¹⁸/1905. [On the Treatment of Spondylitis.] — S. recommends the open-air-lying cure on correcting couch in order to combine mechanical and hygienic treatment. With this treatment the prognosis is excellent, provided an early diagnosis has been made, in which the Roentgen-rays are of importance. S. has constructed a special correcting couch, and in the later stages he employs special plaster corsets, in which the correction is effected by strings, the extension of which is measured by the insertion of dynamometres.

DISCUSSION:

Sigfr. Levy: Good results can be obtained without such complicated apparatus.

E. A. Tscherning: Supporting is more important than extension. In these cases the Roentgen pictures are not reliable.

SLOMANN, H. C.:

Discussion v. sub *S. Bang*.

SMITH, DANIEL:

Kasuistiske Meddelelser om den antiseptiske Thorakocentese.

U. f. L. 4^e R. 4^e Bd. 17/1881. [Reports on Cases of Antiseptic Thoracocentesis.] — Report on cases (5).

SMITH, F. L. E.:

Ledetraad i Brystsygdommenes physikalske Undersøgelse. 2nd Edition, Copenhagen 1871. [Elementary Handbook in Physical Examination of Diseases of the Chest.] — Manual for students.

SOMMERFELDT, O.:

Et Tilfælde af Pneumocentese paa en ftisisk Kaverne. H. T. 17/1882. [A Case of Pneumocentesis in a Phthisic Cavern.] — A cavern was punctured without difficulty with a large trocar (Charrière No. 18). A drain was laid in, and acted well. The walls of the cavern appeared quite insensible. Though the inhaled air passed through the drain, the dyspnæa did not increase. Nevertheless the case was hopeless, and the patient died a month after the operation.

SOMMERFELDT, O.:

Bidrag til Behandlingen af den kroniske Lungesvindst. Copenhagen 1896 (Gyldendal). 200 pages with tables. [Contribution on the Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Consumption.] — Intramuscular injection of eucalyptol in 12 patients with chronic consumption had a good symptomatic effect, whereas in 7 cases of acute pulmonary tub. it remained without effect. Experiments with pure cultures of T. B., which after treatment with eucalyptol were inoculated on guinea-pigs, for the most part failed, as the animals died too soon. Experiments with inoculation in the anterior chamber of the eye on rabbits of cultures thus treated, indicate that eucalyptol in a dilution of 1 : 500, perhaps of 1 : 2000, as well as its vapours may kill T. B. under certain circumstances.

STADFELDT, A.:

Bemærkninger om den saakaldte Skrofulose og dens Forhold til de flyktænulære Øjensygdomme. U. f. L. 12/1907. [Remarks on the so-called Scrofula and its Relation to Phlyctanular Ophthalmic Diseases.] — According to S., this disease has nothing whatever to do with tub.

STADFELDT, A.:

v. sub *K. K. K. Lundsgaard*.

STEIN, J.:

Beretning om Skørping Sanatoriums Virksomhed fra 25^e Aug. 1906 — 31^e Marts 1907. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforen. t. Tub.s Bek. 1906—07 & 1907—08. [Report on the Work of the Skørping Sanatorium from Aug. 25th 1906—March 31st 1907.]

STEIN, V. SAXTORPII:

Otolaryngologisk Kasuistik. H. T. ²³⁻²¹/1901. [Otolaryngological Report on Cases.] — Case of tub. laryngis et cerebelli.

STEIN, V. SAXTORPII:

Behandling af Larynxtuberkulose. H. T. ³⁴⁻³⁵/1905. [The Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis.] — Report on the effect of various methods of treatment in 170 cases of for the most part very severe laryngeal tub., 8 of which were cured, 68 improved. — Illustrations of the instruments used (powder-insufflateurs).

STORCH, O.:

Om Udtømmelsen af pleuritiske Exsudater ved Hævertaspiration. Med. Selsk. 21' Nov. 1882, H. T. ⁵¹/1882. [On Evacuation of Pleuritic Exudates by Siphon-Aspiration.] — As the evacuation of pleuritic exudates only requires a negative pressure of 57 cm. of water, a syringe is superfluous. S. uses instead a trocar with a lateral tube, whence a rubber drain filled with a fluid leads down to a vessel, lower than the patient's couch, thus effecting the suction.

STORCH, O.:

Et Dobbelt-Stetoskop (binaurikulært Stetoskop). H. T. ⁵¹/1882. [A Binauricular Stethoscope.] — A rubber tube leads up to the other ear from the lower funnel-shaped expansion of a wooden stethoscope.

STORCH, O.:

Om Inhalation af salpetersurt Sølvilte til Behandling af forskellige Sygdomme i Luftvejene. Med. Selsk. 1' Marts 1887. H. T. ¹⁹⁻²⁰/1887. [On Inhalation of Nitrate of Silver in the Treatment of Various Bronchial Diseases.] — This treatment, which S. employed in bronchitis, (*Onsager & Ditten's* method) was also tried with good results in a case of consumption.

STORCH, O.:

Om Anvendelse af Flaskeaspirationen til Udtømmelse af pleuritiske Exsudater og til Behandlingen af Empyemet. Med. Selsk. 10. April 1888. [On the Employment of Bottle-Aspiration for the Evacuation of Pleuritic Exudates and for the Treatment of Empyema]

STORCH, O.:

En Forbedring af Mathieu's Trokar til Thoracentesen. Med. Selsk. 5. Febr. 1889. [An Improvement on Matthieu's Trocar for Thoracocentesis.]

STORCH, O:

Et Tilfælde af Empyem behandlet med den Bülau'ske Aspiration.

Med. Selsk. 1. April 1890, ref. i H. T. ^{23/1890}. [A Case of Empyema treated with the Bülow Aspiration.] — Defence of the *Brünniche-Bülow* drainage puncture, modified in such manner that the drain leads to a bottle with negative pressure, so as to promote the expansion of the lung.

DISCUSSION:

Rosenthal: Aspiration is superfluous, as experience shows that the entering air does not prevent the expansion of the lung. Costotomia is less dangerous and gives a better outlet for the pus.

STORCH, O.:

v. sub *C. J. Salomonsen*.

STRANDBYGAARD, B.:

Om Sygdomme i Barnealderen. En Skoleundersøgelse. B. f. L. 1898. [On Diseases in Childhood. A School Investigation.] — Examination of 568 children, chiefly from country schools in the neighbourhood of the West Jutland town of Ringkøbing, also with regard to tub. in their families, and of the relation of diseases of the nasal cavity to tub. (though without a distinctly positive result as far as the latter are concerned.)

STRANDBYGAARD, B.:

Lidt om Sanatorier for brystsyge, særlig i Vestjylland. U. f. L. ^{51/1901}. [Some Remarks on Sanatoria for Consumptives, especially in West Jutland.] — Proposes the erection of a small local sanatorium near Ringkøbing where tub. frequently appears. It is best to treat patients in their own climate. During the treatment they should be occupied with garden work etc.

STRANDGAARD, HOLGER:

Behandlingen af Epididymitis tuberculosa. H. T. ^{9-10/1905}. [The Treatment of Epididymitis tuberculosa] — On the basis of 12 cases operated upon by *Rovsing* S. proposes to extirpate the epididymis with vas deferens instead of performing castration. The results in all cases were so good that nothing more could have been obtained by castration. *Rovsing* has performed this operation since 1898. Description of *Rovsing's* technique.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Om udenlandske Folkesanatorier. H. T. ^{34/1901}. [On Foreign Public Sanatoria.] — Impressions from visits to sanatoria in Germany and Switzerland.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Aarsberetninger fra Boserup Sanatorium for Aarene 1901—1907. Reports on the Municipal Hospitals in Copenhagen 1901—1907. [Annual Re-

ports from the Boserup Sanatorium for the Years 1901—07.] — On the state of the patients, the results obtained and their duration.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Sanatorier og Sygehuse. H. T. 6/1903 & 8/1903. [Sanatoria and Hospitals.] — Controversy with *Hindhede*. The sanatoria ought to be for the patients who can move about out of bed, the hospitals for bed-ridden tuberculous patients. The reciprocal action between the Copenhagen hospitals and the Boserup sanatorium has long ago proved the practical nature of this system.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Bidrag til Læren om Hæmoptysernes Patogenese. N. T. f. T. Bd. 3, 1905, ref. Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 8. [Contribution to the Pathogeny of Hemoptysis.] — On the basis of 586 cases of hemoptysis treated in the sanatoria of Boserup and Vejlelfjord during 4 years, S. investigated the relation between the appearance of the hemorrhages in „epidemic“ groups and the meteorological factors. He found an accumulation of hemorrhages on days with rain falls and on cloudy days. The hemorrhages also showed a frequency parallel to the relative moisture of the air, whereas the oscillations of the atmospheric pressure had no influence. In 9 cases he found the curves of the blood pressure parallel to the curves of the relative moisture of the air.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Om Blodtrykket ved Lungetuberkulose. H. T. 38—42/1907, ref. Intern. Centralbl. f. d. ges. Tub.forschung 6/1908 & Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 12 & Arch. des malad. du coeur et des vaiss. 1908. [On Congestion in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — In 336 men and 286 women treated for pulmonary tub. at the Boserup sanatorium during 1904—05, the blood pressure was determined with the Gärtner apparatus on admission, each month during the treatment, and on dismissal. In the first stage the average blood pressure was 5 mm. higher than in the second stage and 8 mm. higher than in the third stage. In man the average blood pressure was lower the longer the illness had lasted. In feverish cases it was on an average 6 mm. lower than in non-feverish cases. The blood pressure was highest in the overfed, lowest in the underfed. It was to a certain degree inverted in proportion to the body-weight. During a sanatorial cure of 5 months the blood pressure on an average increased 11 mm. or 9%, frequently parallel with the increase of body-weight. In many cases of decreasing blood pressure the course of the disease was unfavourable. Those who were dismissed with the best results of

the treatment showed, as a rule the highest blood pressure. In some cases an unusually high pressure seemed to stand in relation to a tendency to hemoptysis.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Konstitutionelle Aarsager til Lungeblødninger. Selsk. f. fys. Terap. og Dietet. 23' April 1908. N. T. f. T. 1908 & Zeit. f. Tub. Bd. 12. [Constitutional Causes of Pulmonary Hemorrhage.] — Examination of about 1600 male and female consumptives proved to S. the truth of *F. Wolff*'s assertion to the effect that tall consumptives showed greater tendency to hemoptysis than others. Whereas the frequency of hemoptysis on an average was 55 %, in 4 groups classified according to height, it showed 47 % in the shortest, increasing to 49, 61 and 66 % in the highest. An even more pronounced tendency to hemoptysis appeared in arranging the patients according to the diameter and circumference of the chest; it increased almost with each cm. in the measurement of the chest. The tendency also becomes perceptibly greater with the increase in body-weight. As S. has proved (comp. above) that the blood pressure on an average increases with the weight of the body, the explanation must possibly be sought in the conditions of the blood pressure.

DISCUSSION:

Rosenthal thought that from the blood pressure in the large circulation one might well draw conclusions on the conditions in the small one. What did S. consider as hemoptysis?

Jansen: Does influenza exercise any effect on hemoptysis?

Würtzen: Has S. made a distinction between „stase“ bleedings and other congestions?

C. Wolff: Has S. considered the relation between the height of the body and the measurement of the chest?

Strandgaard: Only unmistakeable, but even very small hemoptyses are included. The other questions are answered in the negative.

STRANDGAARD, N. J.:

Discussion v. sub *S. Bang*. *J. Carlsen*.

STRIBOLT:

v. sub *B. Bang*.

STRUCKMANN, CHR.:

Davos am Platz. U. f. L. 4' R. 1' Bd. 29/1880. Impressions from a journey.

STRUCKMANN, CHR.:

Lungetuberkulosens Udbredelse i Præstø Amt. U. f. L. 46/1905. [The

Frequency of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Præstø Diocese.] — On application to the physicians in the district (South-East of Sealand) for reports on all the known cases of consumption, S. obtained information on 642 cases in a population of 103,300 individuals. In the towns 7.8, in the country 5.9 pro mille had tub. Table of the distribution according to age, stage of disease and parts of the diocese. The peninsula of Stevns showed a strikingly low frequency of tub. (1.6 pro mille in the town of Storeheddinge, 1.9 pro mille in the surrounding 7 country parishes). 65 % of all the cases were between 15 and 45 years. 30 % of the cases belonged to the class of small proprietors, a class which forms 27.7 % of the Danish population. 10 % of all cases had been in sanatoria.

STUDSGAARD, C.:

Longitudinel Spaltning af Fod og Haand som Resektionsmetode. H. T. ¹/₁₈₉₁. [Longitudinal Cleaving of Foot or Hand as a Method of Resection.] — Cases of tub. diseases of foot and hand treated according to the above-mentioned method.

SØRENSEN, P.:

Behandling af Lupus med Frysning. H. T. ²⁴/₁₉₀₃. [Treatment of Lupus with Freezing.] — S. declares, on the basis of 2 cases, that if *Finsen's* method did not exist, *Dettefsen's* must be qualified as a great progress. However, it has one defect, namely that the improvement which appears very distinctly at the beginning, is frequently checked when a certain point has been reached.

SØRENSEN, S. P.:

v. sub *B. Bang*.

SØRENSEN, T.H.:

Den relative Dødelighed af Tuberkulose i Kjøbenhavn. U. f. L. 4' R. 8' Bd. ²⁴/₁₈₈₃. [Relative Mortality from Tuberculosis in Copenhagen.] — By statistic examinations of the total mortality from tuberculosis in Copenhagen S. found the results of *Lehmann's* investigations confirmed, namely that the relative mortality from tub. is not, as generally supposed, greatest in youth. With regard to man, the rate of mortality (in proportion to the number of living persons in each class of age) increases at least up to the 45th year (the increase during the subsequent decennium does not sufficiently exceed the statistic margin for inaccuracies). As to women, all that can be said for certain is that the quotient is higher after than before the 25th year. (S. critically examined the death certificates themselves, whereas *Lehmann* worked with

the published tables, which may have led to his figures being encumbered with some chronic bronchitis in the classes of advanced age). From the 20th to the 75th years about double as many men as women die from tub. in proportion to the number of persons living. (At the age of 55—65 even at a rate of 75 to 32). Dividing the material into working and well-to-do persons, the relative mortality is shown to be larger in the former than in the latter class, in both groups larger in male adults; in the working class it increases in men from the 35th to the 65th year, in women from the 20th to the 45th year. In the well-to-do class there is no rise throughout adult age until the 75th year.

SØRENSEN, TH.

De økonomiske Forholds og Beskæftigelsens Indflydelse paa Dødeligheden. First Part (Copenhagen), Copenhagen 1884. — Second Part (Provincial Towns), 1885. [Influence of Economic Conditions and of Employment on Mortality.] — Statistic work on the basis of death certificates for Copenhagen 1865—74 and for the Danish provincial towns from 1876—1883, comprising all individuals over 20 years of age. The material is divided into 3 classes according to economic conditions, and into groups according to sex and age. The lower classes show the greatest mortality from tub.; this factor however is less pronounced in the provincial town than in Copenhagen.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

La mortalité dans les différentes classes sociales à Copenhague, surtout par rapport aux maladies tuberculeuses. Compte rendu du congrès intern. des sciences méd. 8^{me} session, Copenhague 1884. — Same work.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Den professionelle Dødelighed. H.T. 20/1886. [Mortality in Artisans.] — The frequency of tub. exceeds the average in printers and bookbinders which, however, may be due to the fact that their ranks are recruited from weak individuals. Among tailors also tub. is decidedly more frequent than the average. In workmen in tobacco factories the frequency of tuberculosis considerably exceeds the average and there is nothing to indicate that in this case the inclusion of weak individuals plays any part, so that the fact must be due to detrimental potencies in the trade itself (dust). In bakers, carpenters and ship-builders the mortality of tub. is under the average. (S. has investigated 12 groups of trades with 2209 deaths in Copenhagen, 1894 in the provincial towns).

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Et Tilbageblik paa Statistiken over Sygeligheden i vore Skoler.

U. f. L. 15-16/1886. [A retrospective Examination of the Statistics on the Morbidity in Our Schools.] — With statistic tables on the frequency of scrofula in the schools. Scrofula (varying in the different parts of Denmark from 4.9 to 26.1 ‰) seems more frequent in the parish schools than in the voluntary schools.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Om den erhvervede Disposition for Tuberkulose. H. T. 48/1887. [On the Acquired Disposition to Tuberculosis.] — The mortality from tub., as proved by S., being greater in males than in females of all classes of society, it is probable that infection during work is of very little importance. An acquired disposition, peculiar to men, must be the cause of it (over-exertion, excesses?). Table showing the mortality from tub. in men and women of the working classes, compared with the other classes of the population.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Forskjellen paa Dødeligheden hos vor By- og Landbefolkning. Hygiejniske Meddelelser 1887. [The Difference in Mortality between our Population in Town and Country.] — The ordinary mortality in the working class at the age of 35—65 is considerably greater in Copenhagen than in the provincial towns. This to a great extent is due to tub. The share in this difference due to tub. amounts to $\frac{1}{3}$ in men, to $\frac{1}{5}$ in women.

SØSENSEN, TH.:

Tør man antage Arvelighedens og specielt et arveligt Anlægs Betydning for Tuberkulosen? H. T. 21/1888. [May Heredity, especially a Hereditary Disposition, be considered an important Factor in Tub.?] — On the basis of the absolute figures in *Reginald E. Thompson's* „The Different Aspect of Family Phthisis in Rel. to Heredity and Life Insurance, London 1884“, S. investigated the difference in the time of outbreak of phthisis between the cases where the family of the patient had been affected with phthisis and where it had not. It appeared that phthisis in the ascending (not in the lateral) line caused an earlier appearance of phthisis. Moreover phthisis seemed to break out earlier where both parents were consumptive than where only one of them was affected, and earliest altogether where the grandparents were consumptive. S. sees a proof of hereditary disposition in this. In the consumptives who died before their 30th year, the ascending lineage showed phthisis much more frequently than in all the other groups. The disposition seems equally great whether inherited from father or from mother. — The percentage of phthisis

which occurs before the age of 30 is decidedly greater in the female sex.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Résumé og fortsatte Bemærkninger om Arvelighedens Betydning for Tuberkulose. H. T. 46/1888. [Résumé and Continued Remarks on the Importance of Heredity in Tuberculosis.] — Statistic treatment of the material of *Langerhans* (V. A. vol. 97, 1884), gathered in the foreign colony in Madeira. Information is to hand on 382 members of this colony from 1836—1864; this material however, proved to be statistically useless (criticism of the conclusions of *Langerhans*). Yet the information to hand concerning children (born before 1864 and pursued up to the eighties) is useful. Out of 147 of these without consumption in the family, only one had become consumptive, whereas out of 106 with consumption in the family no less than 16 had caught the disease; this difference exceeds the average margin several times. Moreover consumption proved to be of at least as frequent occurrence where the parents were healthy and the grandparents tuberculous, as where the parents alone were infected; more frequently still where both parents and grandparents had the disease. (Increased potency of hereditary disposition).

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Ætiologien af Tuberkulose hos Kvæget. U. f. L. 4' R. 21' Bd. 1/1890. [Etiology of Tuberculosis in Cattle.] — Critical report on *B. Bang's* „Tuberculosis among domestic animals in Denmark“, emphasizing the points where a purely statistic treatment of the material might be profitable.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Kristiania og Kjøbenhavn — en statistisk Parallel. H. T. 27/1891. [Christiania and Copenhagen — a Statistic Parallel.] — Comparison between the results of the Norwegian author *Hj. Berner's* investigations and those arrived at by S., also with regard to tub.

SØRENSEN, TH.:

Trades Mortality. — Mortality amongst Working Men in Towns. Denmark, its med. Organization, Hyg. a. Demogr. Copenhagen 1891.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Om Lumbalpunktur. H. T. 8/1896. [On Lumbar Puncture.] — General survey with information on 8 personal cases.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Fra en Rejse i Tyskland. U. f. L. 51/1905. [From Travels in Germany.]

— Description and critical valuation of the measures for counteracting tub. in Germany, especially „Fürsorgestellen“ etc.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Om „Dispensairer“ — „Hjælpestuer“ — for Tuberkuløse. Maanedsskrift for Sundhedspleje 1905. [On Dispensaries for Consumptives.] — Survey of foreign work in this direction.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Om Blodspytning og dens foreløbige Behandling. Dansk Sundhedstidendes Flyveskrift 1906. [On Blood-Spitting and its Preliminary Treatment.] — Popular instruction.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Demonstration af et Præparat. Med. Selsk. 13. Nov. 1906, ref. i H. T. ^{9/1907}. [Demonstration of a Preparation.] — A tuberculous cavern which had opened through a fistula in the jugulum.

TOBIESEN, F.:

En Sterilisator for tuberkuløst Opspyt. U. f. L. ^{31/1907}. [A Sterilisator for Tuberculous Sputum.] — An autoclave for sterilisation of sputum, from the tuberculosis ward in the Øresund Hospital in Copenhagen, arranged on the principle that the enamelled spittoons from the moment they are deposited in a special stand are not touched till they have been sterilised by a steam current. — In 15 experiments on animals T. convinced himself of the sterilising effect of the apparatus.

TOBIESEN, F.:

Om Begyndelsesdosis ved Anvendelse af diagnostiske Tuberkulininjektioner. H. T. ^{48/1908}. [On the Initial Dosis Used in Diagnostic Tuberculin Injections.] — Considering the disagreement as to the initial dose, T. proposes an attempt should be made to fix a definite dose, preferably that of *R. Koch*, so as to allow a comparison between the various establishments.

TOBIESEN, F. & C. BANG (Engineer):

En Sterilisator til Opspyt. H. T. ^{5/1908} [A Sterilisator for Sputum.] — A smaller sterilisator on the same principle as above mentioned, but intended for small hospitals with at most 25 beds.

TOBIESEN, F.:

v. sub *Ellermann & Erlandsen*.

TOFT, LARS:

De senere Aars Fremskridt i Behandlingen af Pleuriter. B. f. L. 1876. [Modern Progress in the Treatment of Pleurisy.]

TRAUTNER, P.:

v. sub *Carstensen*.

TRAUTNER, T. M.:

Tuberkulosestatistik fra Fyens Stift. Bet. fra Komm. ang. Foranst. t. Bek. af Tub. København 1902. [Statistics on tub. from the Funen Diocese.]

TRAUTNER, T. M.:

. v. sub *Brinch, Carstensen, Saugman.*

TRIER, F.:

Discussion:

1) Ved 8' intern. med. Kongr. i København 1884. On operative treatment of pulmonary caverns.

2) v. sub *C. Gram.*

TRYDE, CHR.:

Hygiejniske Undersøgelser. København 1886 (Særtryk af Med. Selsk. Forh. 20' Nov. 1883). [Hygienic Investigations.] — Contains, among other things, experiments which under certain conditions — such as a temperature of 37—40 degr. C. — succeeded in detaching T. B. from sputum, so that they were carried away by a current of air, bubbling through the liquid with a speed of 6 to 16 Liter an hour.

TRYDE, CHR.:

Aarsberetning angaaende Sundhedstilstanden i København 1886—92. Copenhagen 1887—93. [Annual Official Reports on the Sanitary Conditions in Copenhagen.]

TRYDE, GABRIEL:

Om Jodoformgazetamponade og sekundær Suture ved Resectio (el. Arthrectomia) genus for Arthritidis tuberculosa. H. T. 49/1889. [On Plugging with Iodoform Gauze and Secondary Suture in Resectio (or Arthrectomia) genus for Arthritidis Tuberculosa.] — Comparison of 38 severe cases treated by *O. Bloch*, 19 of which were treated in the above-mentioned way, the other 19 in other ways. Plugging with iodoform gauze only influences the frequency and intensity of the immediately succeeding recidivation and the secondary infection in so far, as it produces primary healing more often and to a larger extent of the wound.

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

Forholdet imellem „Tumor albus“ (fungøs Ledbetændelse) og Tuberkulosen. B. f. L. 1880. [The Relation between „Tumor albus“ (Fungous Articular Inflammation) and Tuberculosis.]

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

Bidrag til Bedømmelsen af den saakaldte Lokaltuberkuloses Betydning for Tumor albus, kirurgisk-patologisk Studie. Disp. Copenhagen 1881 (P. G. Philipsen Publ.). 121 pages, 2 Tables. [Contribution to

the Criticism of the Importance of the so-called Local Tuberculosis for Tumor albus, Surgical-Pathological Study.] — Examinations of 40 preparations of tumor albus, in order to ascertain whether they always contain tubercles. By experiments on animals T. comes to the conclusion that tissue of tumor albus inoculated on rabbits gives tub., and that in inoculating rabbits with such tissue or with tuberculous tissue, a tuberculous articular affection can be produced which resembles tumor albus. T. arrives at the conclusion from his work that tumor albus and tub. in their anatomical as well as other respects show so many parallels that it is natural to identify them.

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

Tuberkelinokulation hos et Menneske. H. T. ⁵¹/1884. [Inoculation of Tubercles on a Human Being.] — This well-known case of *Tscherning* — the first case of scientifically proved inoculation with material containing T. B. on a human being — deals with a strong and healthy female cook of 24 years, without signs of predisposition, who contracted a stab-wound on the second finger of the left hand, from a glass splinter of a broken spittoon containing expectoration in which the presence of T. B. was proved. A fortnight later an incipient panaritium appeared at the place of the lesion, which left a knot of the size of a pea in the subcutaneous tissue. After having remained unchanged for several weeks, it was incised with évidement of granulations. 3 months later the sheath of the tendon hardened and a swelling appeared in the cubital and axillary glands on the same side; these glands were extirpated, and the finger was exarticulated. In the granulations of the sheath of the tendon as well as in the glands the presence of characteristic elementary tubercles was ascertained, and in all sections of the sheath of the tendon, as well as of the glands, T. B. were found.

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

Présentation d'un cas de néphrectomie pour une pyélonéphrite tuberculeuse. Guérison. 8^e congr. intern. de méd. Copenhagen 1884.

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

Peritonealtuberkulosens Patologi, Prognose og Terapi i de senere Tider. Med. Selsk. 7^e Jan. 1890, ref. i H. T. 1890. B. f. L. 1891. [Pathology, Prognosis and Therapeutics of Peritoneal Tuberculosis in Later Years.] — General survey. Information on 2 cases successfully operated upon by T. One of them showed itself accidentally through the radical operation of a congenital hernia. Report on a case found by O. Bloch in performing herniotomy. Besides

these 3 cases 14 other cases of peritoneal tuberculosis laparotomised by Danish physicians are recorded.

DISCUSSION:

Paulli reported 9 cases of peritoneal tub. The disease seems to be curable spontaneously, as well as by puncture and incision. *O. Bloch* reported one case (the above-mentioned, which resembled an incarcerated hernia). In one case the disease started from the intestine.

Howitz had laparotomised 7 cases. Cure is perhaps as easily effected without an operation. An evacuation of the ascitic fluid may perhaps facilitate the resorption.

B. Bang emphasises the rôle of the tuba as starting-point, also in childhood.

Paulli and *Howitz* agree with *B. Bang*.

TSCHERNING, E. A.:

v. sub *B. Bang*. *L. Meyer*. *Rovsing*. *Sætorph*. *Slomann*. *Ørum*.

TSCHERNING, U. C.:

Om Tuberculose hos Mennesker og Kvæg under Hensyn til Lægen *P. C. Lunds* derom meddelte Iagttagelser. H. T. ³⁸/1867. [On Tuberculosis in Man and Cattle with Reference to the Observations on this Subject by *P. C. Lund*.] — Criticism of *Lund's* experiment in giving his child tuberculous milk. The tub. of the cow is not proved, and at all events it does not seem to have been of ancient date. — The extermination of tub. in cattle will be best effected if the farmers themselves always select healthy cattle for breeding.

ULRICH, CHR.:

Om *Maragliano's* antituberkuløse Serum. H. T. ²⁴/1898. [On *Maragliano's* Antituberculous Serum.] — Report on 7 cases treated by U. with the above-mentioned serum. The effect was unequal, on the whole doubtful.

VEJE, J.:

Hospitalsbehandling af Lungetuberkulose. H. T. ³⁴/1903. [Hospital Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — 531 patients submitted to modified sanatorial treatment, part of them in the Døcker barracks in the Øresund Hospital in Copenhagen, with relatively good results.

VEJE, J.:

Bidrag til Mineralstofskiftets Fysiologi og Pathologi. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1906—07. [Contribution to the Physiology and Pathology of the Metabolism of Mineral Matter.] —

Detailed analyses of weight with regard to the change of mineral matter in a healthy man and in a male consumptive with simultaneous analysis of N, Cl, Ca, Mg, P, S, K and Na, in the food as well as in the urine and fæces. The results among other things showed that even with a sufficient supply of N and Ca, and a sufficient number of calories, a deficit may occur with regard to several mineral substances. The experiment indicated no pathological change of mineral matter in the tuberculous patient.

VEJE, J.:

v. sub S. *Bang*.

VIDEBECH, POUL:

v. sub A. *Blad*.

VØHTZ, I. CHR.:

Tuberkuløse Tarmstricturer. — Resectio intestini ilei. H. T. 1892. [Tuberculous Intestinal Strictures. — Resectio Intestini Ilei.] — Report on cases.

WANSCHER, EMIL: Undersøgelser af de histologiske Forandringer, fremkaldte ved Lysbehandling af Lupus vulgaris. Med. fra Finsens med. Lysinstit. Bd. 7. 1903. [Investigations of the Histological Changes produced by the Light-Rays Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris.] — As results of microscopic examination of tissue excised at different periods after light-rays treatment W. found 1) strong dilations of vessels with extravasatio, 2) decay of cells, especially of the pathological cells, 3) new formations of connective tissue.

WANSCHER, O.:

Kirurgisk Kasuistik. Med. Selsk. 11' Dec. 1888, ref. i H. T. 6/1889. [Report of Surgical Cases.] — One case of lesion of vena jugularis interna through extirpation of tuberculous glands on the neck. In spite of its danger such an operation ought to be performed, as there is great danger of T. B. entering into the veins, if the glands are not removed.

DISCUSSION:

Plum disadvises such energetic measures, as the danger of T. B. entering into the veins is scarcely very great.

WANSCHER, O.:

Korrespondance. H. T. 6/1889. [Correspondence.] — Maintains his standpoint against *Plum*, referring to *Weigert*.

WANSCHER, O.:

v. sub C. J. *Salomonsen*.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Hovedresultaterne af den nyere Dødelighedsstatistik. Nordisk Tids-

skrift f. Vetenskap, Kunst etc. 1881. [Principal Results of the Later Statistics on Mortality.] — In a popular form W. accounts for the results arrived at by that time with regard to mortality under various conditions. (Extract of the following work).

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Die Lehre von der Mortalität und Morbidität. 1' Ausg. Jena 1882, 2' Ausg. 1901. *A renowned statistical work.*

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Einige Bemerkungen über den Einfluss der Vererbung auf die Sterblichkeit. Sep. Abdr. d. Verh. d. intern. Kongr. f. Hyg. u. Demogr. Wien 1887 & Assecuranz-Jahrbuch Bd. 10, 1889.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Om Arvelighedens Indflydelse paa Dødeligheden, nogle statistiske Bemærkninger. U. f. L. 4' R. 16' Bd. ¹⁰/1887. [On the Influence of Heredity on Mortality, some Statistic Remarks.] — Extract of the preceding treatise. Material from the English National Life Insurance Company. Among 667 deaths in the well-to-do classes between the ages of 1 and 65 years, 243 cases were due to phthisis. Mortality before the 35th year proved greatest in the families where phthisis had occurred. The father's death from phthisis gives no great outcome; that of the mother is of more consequence (105 deaths against 78 calculated), especially before the 15th year. Brothers' and sisters' deaths from phthisis gives 528 deaths against 403 calculated; the difference here appears greatest at the ages of 15—35. W. comes to the conclusion that the influence of heredity, as a rule, is over-estimated; infection perhaps is of as much consequence. — Out of 100 infants of one year, whose families were affected with phthisis, 35 will be alive at the age of 65, against 47 calculated according to the general average rate.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Betydningen af Tuberkulosens Helbredelighed. U. f. L. 4' R. 22' Bd. ³⁶/1890. [Importance of the Curability of Tuberculosis.] — Calculations of the effects of tub. as cause of death on the basis of English statistics of mortality for 1871—80. At that period mortality in England amounted to 21.3 pro mille; without tub. it would have descended to 18.5 pro mille. Without tub. the population would double in 40 years, whereas now it takes about 50 years.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Ueber die Vererbung von Schwindsucht. Assecuranz-Jahrbuch Bd. 14. 1893.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Some Remarks on the Mortality among Persons with a consumptive family History. *The economic Journ.* 1894.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Ueber den Einfluss der Vererbung auf die Sterblichkeit. *Assecuranz Jahrbuch* Bd. 16, 1895.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Strøbemærkninger om Livsforsikringsvæsenets Fremtidsopgaver. Livsforsikringsselskabet Danmarks Jubilæumsskrift 1897. [Scattered Remarks on the Future Tasks of Life-Insurance.] — The material of the Danish State Institute for Life Insurance for the years 1880—90 shows a much higher rate of mortality in men with consumption in the family, even excluding the 5 first years after insurance.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Nordamerikanische Sterblichkeitsstatistik. *Assecuranz-Jahrbuch* Bd. 26, 1905.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Ueber die Berufsterblichkeit mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der schottischen Statistik. *Ibidem* Bd 28, 1907.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Nogle Bemærkninger om Sanatoriebehandlings Resultater. Beretn. om Virks. i Nationalforeningen t. Tub.s Bek. 1907—08. [Some Remarks on the Results of Sanatorial Treatment.] — On the basis of 1112 men dismissed from the Silkeborg Sanatorium and 144 women from the Ry Sanatorium 1—4 years ago, of whom annual information was received with regard to their working powers, W. after undertaking a merely statistic calculation, arrived at the conclusion that the working power, far from declining rapidly, increased year by year after dismissal. Whereas one year after dismissal 38 % had full working power, the number during 4 years increased steadily to 52 %. After a calculation of the financial value of each cure, which with regard to Danish conditions may be estimated at about 8000 Kroner, W. came at the result that even if all the expenses of the sanatorium were put to the account of the patients cured, there would probably remain a considerable financial surplus.

WESTERGAARD, HARALD:

Quelques observations sur la mortalité des aliénés en Danemark. *Bull. de l'inst. intern. de Statistique* 1908.

WISSING, Jon.:

Nervi som Kursted for Brystsyege. U. f. L. 3' R. 24' Bd. 13/1877. [Nervi as a Health Resort for Consumptives.]

WISSING, Jon.:

Kunne de dansk-vestindiske Øer, særlig St. Thomas og St. Croix, betragtes som brugelige Kursteder for Brystsvage? H.T. 12, 1887. [Can the Danish West Indies, especially St. Thomas and St. Croix, be Considered as Suitable Health Resorts for Consumptives?] — W. considers the climate as unsuitable, as in spite of the heat one is liable to catch colds. However, there are places outside the towns, for instance „Ma folie“ at St. Thomas and „Bülowsminde“ at St. Croix, which are situated on hilly ranges, and have been tried with success as residences for consumptives. W. himself has seen 9 cases of consumption, which all took a bad course in the West Indies. 3 of these cases improved on being removed from the Islands.

WITH:

Om Behandling af Empyem. H.T. 34—35/1875. [On the Treatment of Empyema.] — Report on 5 cases which were successfully treated with incision and injection of a solution of quinine in the pleura.

WOLFF, C.:

v. sub N. J. Strandgaard.

WÜRDEN, H. B. v.:

Fthisis efter Dr. H. Brehmers Opfattelse. U. f. L. 4' R. 18' Bd. 12/1888. [Consumption as understood by Dr. Brehmer.] — Report.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Forsøg med Tuberkulinbehandling ved Lungetuberkulose. N. T. f. T. Bd. I, 1902—03. [Experiments with Tuberculin Treatment in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — Treatment ad modum *Goetsch* of 24 patients in the first stage, with simultaneous sanatorial treatment at the Øresund Hospital in Copenhagen. The treatment, however, was only persisted with in 10 of the cases. Up to date the results seem satisfactory.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Essai de traiter par tuberculine la tuberculose pulmonaire. Comm. à la conférence de la tub. à Copenhague 1904 & Tuberculosis Bd. 3, 1904.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Om kutan Reflexhyperalgesi og dens Forhold ved Lungetuberkulose. B. f. L. 1905. [On Cutaneous Reflectory Hyperalgesia and its

Occurrence in Pulmonary Tub.] — On the basis of fundamental works on reflectory hyperalgesia by the Danish physicians *Fenger*, *C. Lange* and *K. Faber*, W. has examined this phenomenon in about 400 patients with consumption without greater complications, especially with regard to the zones in *Head's* and *Kocher's* schedules. Such hyperæsthesia was found in 44.12 % of the cases examined. Detailed account of their relation to the extension and character of tub.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Ueber die kutane Reflexhyperalgesie bei Lungentuberkulose. Zeit. f. Tub. 1906. [Same work.]

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Om Tuberkulinets Anvendelse ved Lungetuberkulose. N.T.f.T. Bd. 4, 1905—06. [On the Use of Tuberculin in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.] — General survey.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Om Tuberkulindiagnostik. N.T.f.T. Bd. 5, 1906—07. [On Tuberculin Diagnosis.] — Report on 8 cases of positive tuberculin reaction in children, in 2 of whom a fever of long duration ensued (of 1 and 4 months respectively) in consequence of the injection. W. maintains that the tuberculin test is never an indifferent expedient, in children the risk seems particularly great. No conclusions can be drawn from the reaction with regard to prognosis or treatment, therefore the diagnostic use of it is only permissible, where the social position of the patient does not suffer from the reaction, whatever its result may be.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

Korrespondance. N.T.f.T. Bd. 5, 1906—07. [Correspondence.] — Reply to *Ostenfeld* with reference to the preceding article. As tuberculin cannot discern active from passive tub., W. maintains his standpoint.

WÜRTZEN, C. H.:

v. sub. *Saugmann*. *N. J. Strandgaard*.

WÜRTZEN, C. H. & KJER-PETERSEN:

v. sub. *Kjer-Petersen*.

ZAHLMANN, SVEND:

Tuberkuløs Tarmstriktur. — Resectio intestini coeci. H.T. 1892. [Tuberculous Intestinal Stricture — Resectio Intestini Coeci.] — Report on cases.

ØRUM, H. P.:

Boserupsanatoriet. Med. Selsk. 4 April 1900, ref. i H. T. ²⁹/1900. [The Boserup Sanatorium.] — Plans and arrangement of the Copenhagen Municipal Sanatorium near Boserup.

DISCUSSION:

*A. Rosing. K. Faber. C. Gram. C. J. Salomonsen. E. A. Tscherning.
H. Nielsen.*



